

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN TIBET

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Asia Watch

Tibet Information Network



This One



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Asia Watch

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Tibet Information Network

The Tibet Information Network (T.I.N.) is an independent, non-profit organization based in London which collects and analyzes information about the situation in Tibet. It monitors developments in the political and economic fields as well as matters relating to human rights, the environment, social services, religion and the arts in Tibet. T.I.N. supplies information and research material to its subscribers and other parties irrespective of their opinions and takes no part in campaigning or lobbying activities.

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I. Introduction¹

Three new lists of Tibetan prisoners, compiled between August and November 1991 by inmates or former inmates, substantially raise the number of prisoners in the Tibetan Autonomous Region known to be detained for political offenses.

The three lists, which contain many of the same names, have been checked and cross-checked against existing lists and against each other. Taken together, they provide confirmation of 360 cases identified by name. Until these lists became available, only some 105 of the prisoners on these lists were known by name, most of them from a list copied from a Chinese prison document and smuggled out of Tibet in September 1990.²

The lists provide insight into the cycle of pro-independence demonstrations and Chinese government responses that began in 1987.³ By identifying the participants, their ages, occupations, organizational affiliations, and sentences, the lists make clear that much of the pro-independence activity has been centered in monasteries and nunneries, and that many of the participants are young, in their early twenties. The lists also indicate that the vast majority of prison terms were imposed for non-violent protest such as displaying the outlawed Tibetan flag, writing slogans on stones and walls, publishing and distributing leaflets, compiling prisoner lists and talking to foreigners about repression in Tibet. For the most part, the longest prison terms went to those the Chinese perceived as the organizers and instigators of independence activities, rather than those who merely took part. The lists verify that although most of the protests occurred in Lhasa, pro-independence activities were widespread outside the capital.

In addition to raising the known number of prisoners, the lists provide new information on releases. They show that some of those released were in fact repeat "offenders," arrested first in 1987 or 1988, administratively sentenced to terms of between one and three years, released and arrested again. Although the number of reported arrests in 1990-91 is lower than the figure for the period 1987-89, the lists show that severe sentences are still being handed out for peaceful demonstrations in support of Tibetan independence.

Even with the new lists, information on political imprisonment in Tibet is far from complete. With one exception, the lists refer only to prisoners in the Tibet Autonomous Region and do not include people detained for pro-independence activities in the Tibetan regions of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu or Qinghai provinces. Even within the TAR, the data is biased toward Lhasa.⁴ In addition, detailed information comes only from prisons that have released a considerable number of people and then only from those sections of the facility in which the informants were housed. Information on women prisoners in one of the major prisons in Lhasa is missing, although the lists provide more information on women than has heretofore been available. And the lists shed only a little additional light on the complex and inaccessible network of detention centers in the Tibetan Autonomous Region.

¹This report was prepared jointly by Asia Watch and the Tibet Information Network.

²See *News from Asia Watch*, "81 Political Prisoners Held in Drapchi Prison Lhasa," January 13, 1991 and Tibet Information Network, *TIN News Update 10th November 1990* (London: TIN, 1990).

³See *Evasive Scrutiny*, Asia Watch, July 1988 (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1988), *Merciless Repression*, Asia Watch, May 1990, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1990) and LAWASIA and Tibet Information Network, *Defying the Dragon*, (London: TIN, March 1991).

⁴For example, after an initial report by *Reuters* (April 5, 1991) about a major March 1991 uprising in the valley of Gonjo (Gon-'jo) in Kham (Khams), there was no further information.

The data is in sharp contrast to figures given by officials in Tibet. According to the State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1991*, released January 1992, "Officials in Tibet said in July that since 1987 there had been 50 convictions for counterrevolutionary activity in Tibet and that all of those convicted were still in prison."

II. The Prison System

The majority of the prisoners named on the list are from the three major Lhasa penal institutions, commonly known as Drapchi (Grwa-bzhi), Gutsa (Dgu-rtsa) and Sangyip (Gsang-yib). All these names refer to the neighborhoods in and around Lhasa in which the institutions are located.

The official name of Drapchi is Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) Prison No.1, and it is the only institution officially recognized as a "prison" in the TAR -- as opposed to a "detention center," "labor camp," "interrogation center" or "re-education through labor center."⁵ It is administered by the TAR office of the Ministry of Justice and is believed to have a capacity of some 300. The men detained in Drapchi are considered "hardcore"; most are serving terms of more than five years. The 5th Division of Drapchi, frequently referred to in these lists, is a block within the prison complex and houses most of the men sentenced for "political" offenses.⁶ It reportedly was opened in 1988 to prevent the large number of imprisoned dissidents from influencing "common" criminals.⁷

Drapchi is also the only facility in the entire TAR where judicially sentenced women are detained. We do not have an extensive list of these women because the Drapchi compiler, a man, did not have access to the women's section; there were believed to be some 35-40 women detained there as of August 1991 - 24 of them for political offenses.

Chinese authorities did not permit foreign officials to visit Drapchi until October 1989. Six delegations have visited, two of which were allowed to meet briefly with one or more prisoners. So far as is known, permission to visit other penal institutions has not been granted.

Gutsa⁸ is the informal name given to the detention center four kilometers east of Lhasa run by the Lhasa Municipal Public Security Bureau. In theory, it is for men and women awaiting trial and is a short-term facility; in fact, many of those administratively sentenced without trial remain in Gutsa for as long as three years.⁹ The center is divided into two sections, one for short-term detentions, probably

⁵Also referred to as "rehabilitation through labor."

⁶Little information is provided about Drapchi prisoners outside the 5th Division (see List No.1 Drapchi section).

⁷In May 1990, three "common criminals" were tried in Drapchi for allegedly planning an escape and starting a pro-independence cell within the prison. Two were executed. Lobsang Tenzin and Lundrup Gaden (Nos. 32, 34 Drapchi section List No.1), two political prisoners, allegedly guided the organizational attempt (Tibet Information Network, *TIN News Update, 25th May 1990*; Amnesty International, "Recent Reports on Political Prisoners and Prisoners of Conscience in Tibet," (October 1991).

⁸Its formal name is Dasungkhang (Lta-srung khang). It is sometimes referred to in Chinese as *si ke* or No.4 office. However, this designation may refer to a police establishment built between the detention center and the road.

⁹Reports of torture and ill-treatment while in detention come primarily from Gutsa, where initial interrogations are conducted.

corresponding to what the Chinese call a *shourongsuo* or "shelter and investigation" center. The other section is probably a *kanshousuo* for holding longer term detainees.

Sangyip is the most confusing, because the name, referring to an area on the northern outskirts of Lhasa, may refer to a large complex or any of several different institutions, including a detention center, a labor reform camp (*lao gai*) and a re-education through labor center (*lao jiao*)¹⁰ one kilometer from the *lao gai*. The latter is officially known as Reform-through-Labor Camp No.1 and is administered by the Bureau of Labor Reform of the Tibetan Autonomous Region. It is for male prisoners from all over the TAR whose offenses are considered less serious than those of men sent to Drapchi. It should be noted that of the prisoners on List No.2, no one in Sangyip has been sentenced to more than a three-year term.

Seitru (Zi-khru'u) and Outridu (Au-kri-du)¹¹ are names that appear to refer to sections within the Sangyip complex. Outridu may be the labor reform sector. Seitru is probably a detention center, similar to Gutsa. It is referred to by Tibetans as New Seitru to differentiate it from Old Seitru, which is in another part of the complex and which housed political prisoners prior to the 1980s. Its current function is unclear. Tibetans also distinguish between "inner" and "outer" (or upper) Sangyip, terms which refer to the parts of the valley in which various components of the complex are located. Seitru is in the outer part. Tibet officials told a visiting delegation in August 1991 that New Seitru was an interrogation center run by the TAR Public Security Bureau for detainees brought in from outside Lhasa.

In addition to the detention facilities in Lhasa, there are also several prisons mentioned in the lists which are outside the capital. The most important of these is Powo Tramo (Spo-bo Kra-mog)¹², east of Lhasa in the town of Tramo, county of Powo, prefecture of Linzhi. Tibetans still refer to the prefecture as Kongpo (Kong-po), the old district name. Powo Tramo is 120 kilometers northeast of the administrative seat of the prefecture, also called Linzhi¹³ by the Chinese, but Nyingtri (Nying-khri) by Tibetans. The seat itself is 500 kilometers east of Lhasa. TAR officials say that the No.2 *lao gai* is located in Linzhi Prefecture and this may be the same as Powo Tramo.

Each of the seven prefectures also has at the very least a police lock-up and a re-education through labor center. The lists refer to prisoners in Chamdo (Chab-mdö), the administrative seat of Chamdo Prefecture which is approximately 750 kilometers northeast of Lhasa; and Tsetang (Rtsé-thang), 170 kilometers south of Lhasa, the administrative seat of Lhoka (Lho-kha), which the Chinese call Shannan

¹⁰In many cases, political prisoners are administratively sentenced to re-education through labor (not to be confused with reform through labor) for terms of up to four years which may be arbitrarily extended. Such prisoners are not formally arrested nor do they come before judicial authorities. In fact, they may go directly to a *lao jiao* from a police station without ever going through a detention center. In such cases, their names might not appear on any of the three lists of which this document is composed; in fact, it would be difficult for any source to learn their administrative sentences.

Preliminary information indicates there is a *lao jiao* in every prefecture. It is likely that each one contains political prisoners unknown to human rights organizations. Whether a person is sent to a *lao jiao* is determined by a Rehabilitation Management Committee, consisting of representatives from public security, education, justice, civic affairs and labor bureaus. They operate at the provincial and prefectural levels.

¹¹Outridu, which also is referred to as Utioe, phoneticizes the Chinese *wuzhidui* meaning Section or Brigade No.5. Seitru is probably the Tibetan rendering of the Chinese *si chu*, Section No.4. Tibetans sometimes refer to it as Trushipa (Khrus'a'u bzhi-pa). Virtually no information is available about political offenders held there.

¹²It is called Bomi Zhamo by the Chinese.

¹³Sometimes the Chinese term for the town is Nyingchi.

Prefecture. They also refer to men detained in Lanchitru¹⁴ and Nyari (Nya-ri)¹⁵ prisons in Shigatse (Gzhis-ka-rise), the second largest town in Tibet. It is 354 kilometers west of Lhasa and is the administrative seat of Shigatse Prefecture.

Other people are reported to be detained in Chusul (Chu-shul), a district about 30 miles southwest of Lhasa, which may contain a special overflow prison for Lhasa. A new facility is under construction there. Still others are reported to be held in Toelungdechen (Stod-lung bde-chen), a county within the TAR. Minkye, in southern Gansu Province, is in an area called Amdo¹⁶ by Tibetans. Another local prison or detention facility is probably located there. It is the only one mentioned in these lists that is outside the Tibet Autonomous Region.

There may be additional labor camps in these regions run not by the Bureau of Labor Reform but by the Public Security Bureaus; and there are other prisons and detention centers not referred to in this document. If there are officially designated juvenile detention centers in Tibet, as there are throughout China, nothing is known of their location or administration.

The Chinese use of the terms "detained," "arrested" and "charged" requires explanation. In Chinese terminology, "detained" refers to a person who has not yet been formally arrested. Technically in Chinese criminal law, no more than ten days should pass between detention and arrest. Once a person is arrested, the case goes to the procuracy, which after investigation determines whether to enter charges. In practice, months or even a year or more may elapse between detention and formal arrest, and detainees may be released without ever having been formally charged or arrested. Asia Watch and the Tibet Information Network follow Western practice and use the term arrested for all those incarcerated but not yet sentenced, with the exception of those whose imprisonment lasted less than a year. The latter cases are noted as "detained." However, in most cases it is unclear from the context whether the term refers to detention without trial, sentence without trial or a court sentence. Only in the cases of Drapchi prisoners is it safe to assume a sentence and, most likely, a trial. In some few other cases, media accounts clarify the situation.

III. Monasteries and Nunneries

Monks and nuns are among the only sectors of Tibetan society able to organize without easy infiltration by government informers. For laypeople to meet without attracting attention is almost impossible. As a result, not only are most demonstrations staged by monks and nuns, but we have far more information about them than about lay prisoners.

The three major monasteries in Tibet, Drepung ('Bras-spungs), Sera (Se-ra) and Ganden (Dga'-ldan), are in the Lhasa Valley. Ganden is some forty kilometers east of the city; Drepung is six kilometers west; and Sera is three kilometers north. Each institution now houses between 300 and 450 monks, a drastic reduction from the pre-war figure of 10,000 each. A number of much smaller monasteries exist

¹⁴Probably a phoneticization of a Chinese name. Tru is presumably a transcription of the Chinese *chu*, meaning section.

¹⁵It is also pronounced Ngari.

¹⁶Minkye most probably is a corruption deriving from the name Mi-nyag, although this region is located in modern Sichuan, not Gansu. Amdo is a term for the entire northeastern portion of the Tibetan Plateau, including Qinghai, a portion of Gansu and a portion of Sichuan.

in villages throughout Tibet. Those near Lhasa include Kyemolung (Skyor-mo-ling), Dingkha (Lding-ka) and Ratee (Rwa-stod), each with a population of 20-50 monks. There are a number of very small establishments within Lhasa itself, including Dralhaluphug (Brag-lha klu-sbug) and Gyumed (Rgyud-smad). Major temples, such as the Jokhang (Jo-khang) and the Potala, have a small number of attendants, called "konyer" in Tibetan, who are also monks.

There is only one nunnery within Lhasa, Ani Tsangkhung (A-ni Mtshams-khung). Other nunneries, within two days walk of the city, house 30-200 nuns each. Among them are Garu (Rga-'ru), Chupsang (Chu-bzang), Michungri (Mi-chung-ri), Phabongkha (Pha-bong-kha) and Shungsep (Shug-gseb).

IV. Summary Data

The total number of named prisoners on all three lists comes to 360, including some 120 cases of those recently released. Although every attempt has been made to eliminate duplication, it is possible some still exists because of the problem of alternative names: Tibetan monks have both religious and lay names and sometimes they, as well as lay people, are referred to by a contraction composed of parts of their first and second names.¹⁷ The lists indicate that at least another 37 unnamed prisoners are detained for political offenses. At least two-thirds of the total on the lists are monks or nuns. Of the women prisoners, who make up almost one-third the total, at least 80 percent are nuns.¹⁸ Two-thirds of the prisoners are under the age of twenty-five; 12 of those are under 18, and one was only 13 years old when she was first detained. All are held in adult facilities.¹⁹

Sentences recorded on all three lists ranged from one year to life imprisonment.²⁰ Twenty-eight percent were for terms of over five years; 27 people received sentences of at least ten years. Another 27 percent received three-year terms, most of which were probably "re-education through labor" administrative sentences. Of the total number detained, some sixteen cases clearly indicate that the person was arrested for an offense involving violence -- burning cars or throwing stones during a demonstration, for example. Another fourteen cases may have involved violence.

The lists indicate that between 1988 and 1991 some 110 prisoners were released, presumably after their terms were completed. We do not know how many more releases took place after these lists were

¹⁷ Asia Watch has published the names of some 45 prisoners who do not appear on any of these lists. See *Two Years After Tiananmen: Political Prisoners in China*, Asia Watch, July 1991 (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1991). For a partial explanation of the absence of these prisoners from the new lists, consult Footnote No.10. Tibet Information Network has an additional list of some 250 released prisoners. When the number of named prisoners is added to those already known to either Asia Watch or Tibet Information Network but not included on these lists, the total of known named prisoners rises to some 680.

¹⁸ Monitoring organizations outside Tibet receive considerably more information about imprisoned monks and nuns than about laypeople. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that our percentage figures for lay prisoners as compared to monks and nuns is reasonably accurate. However, we certainly do not have the depth of information about laypeople that we have for monks and nuns.

¹⁹ Information from other sources indicates that only a small number of the juveniles who have been detained for political activity are included on these lists (*Tibet Information Network*).

²⁰ We are assuming that those prisoners, a total of 52, held for under a year were never formally charged.

compiled. One prisoner has escaped; one died in prison and three shortly after they were released,²¹ one prisoner has been released to house arrest.²² Some thirty nuns and a few monks are noted as having been expelled from their monasteries and nunneries. The true numbers of those expelled are known to be considerably higher.²³

The lists document some 56 cases of arrests in 1991, but this number is short of the total, since some cases reported through other sources are not recorded. To our knowledge, the official media reported only one of the 1991 cases and that on local radio rather than in the *Tibet Daily* which is more accessible to outside observers. Of those detained before 1991, only 55 cases were officially reported.

V. The Lists

The first of the three lists, dated between August and mid-October 1991 and believed to be based on an official document, reached Asia Watch through a source which must remain anonymous. It contains 182 named entries and refers to another 80 unnamed prisoners. Of the total, seven are listed as released.

The second list, in cursive Tibetan writing as is the first, came to the London-based Tibet Information Network. It consists of 253 named entries, of which 91 duplicate those on List No.1.²⁴

Three Tibetans, two monks and a nun, released from prison in Lhasa and now living in India compiled the document from memory²⁵ in September 1991 right after they left Tibet.²⁶ All three had been imprisoned more than once. One of the monks, Champa Phuntsog (Byams-pa phun-tsogs),²⁷ was imprisoned in the Sangyip complex. The other monk, Bagdro (Bag-gro), ordination name Champa

²¹Three other prisoners died in custody between 1987-1991, Lobsang Wangchuk (Blo-bzang dbang-phyug), Ngawang Tsodru (Ngag-dbang brtson'-grus) from Kyemolung Monastery and an unnamed monk who reportedly died in Gutsa three days after the September 14, 1991 demonstration. One other man died shortly after his release.

²²This figure does not include those under police restriction after expulsion from monasteries and nunneries. See footnote 23.

²³During the second week in April 1990, after five months' of "screening and investigation" by Party officials in all major monasteries and nunneries, over 100 monks and nuns were expelled from those near Lhasa alone. A smaller number of monks and nuns were sent to the countryside in 1988 and 1989. All those expelled, except those already in custody, were taken to their home villages under police escort. They were placed under restrictions which were to be administered by the local police. No public religious practice was permitted nor could those expelled leave their villages without police permission (*Defying the Dragon*, pp 17-20).

²⁴It is possible that named prisoners on List No.2 and List No.3 refer to numbered and unnumbered entries on List No.1 for which no names could be obtained.

²⁵Religious education for monks and nuns in Tibet includes extensive training in memorizing long texts which are then recited. Thus it is common for Tibetans to recall a document such as List No.2 with reasonable, though not flawless, accuracy. The three informants clearly indicated where they were unsure of details. Cross-checking of the entries against available information shows only slight variations in the spellings of names but few other inconsistencies.

²⁶Tibet Information Network wishes to thank the compilers of the list for their extensive efforts. It also wishes to recognize those other Tibetans who helped facilitate its receipt.

²⁷Champa is often spelled Jampa.

Choephel (Byams-pa chos-'phel), was in Drapchi and the nun, Gyalsen Choetso (Rgyal-mtshan chos-mtsho), was in Gutsa.

The second list is important because of the details it gives of women prisoners. As is the case with the first list, the compilers of the second list state clearly that the names contained are of those regarded as political prisoners. In addition, the second list is the first to give the names of so many released prisoners, many of them previously unknown to human rights monitoring organizations. If many more people were in prison in 1987-91 than such organizations had documented, it suggests that the total number of prisoners still detained may be higher than previous estimates. Lastly, the concluding remarks of the document clearly state that the 253 entries represent only a fraction of those imprisoned for pro-independence activities.

The third list is a compilation prepared by Tibet Information Network researchers from a number of different sources, all of whom were interviewed between September and November 1991. Each source knew the prisoners named and had been in contact with or came from the same neighborhood, monastery or nunnery. In other words, this list actually represents a third source. It is neither an official document nor does it come only from former inmates. All those who contributed the data on the third list are Tibetans; each one supplied up to a dozen names. The segment reproduced here is part of a much longer document and includes 17 prisoners who were not already on the other lists.

VI. Organization of the Original Documents

Each list contains the name²⁸ of the prisoner, age,²⁹ birthplace³⁰ and place of incarceration. In most cases the sex of the prisoner is known either because the prisoner is a monk or nun, because the list so states or because of Tibetan word prefixes or suffixes which indicate gender. In some cases, occupation or workplace and/or the term of imprisonment is listed. List No.2 and List No.3 sometimes

²⁸Family names are rarely used in Tibet and the small pool of given names makes repetition common. When other information is unavailable, precise identification is difficult. In addition, as mentioned, monks and nuns have lay names and ordination names which they acquire when they enter monasteries and nunneries. Both are used for identification purposes. Lay Tibetans also may have more than one name. List No.1 almost always uses ordination names and full names; the compilers of List No.2 and List No.3 recorded lay names and, in some cases, nicknames. However, all compilers added birth place data to aid identification.

Phonetic transcription of Tibetan names compounds the problem in that there is a lack of uniformity in rendering sounds into written form whether Chinese or Western. In this report, Tibetan names given first in anglicized phonetic form, are followed by the actual Tibetan spelling according to the Turrell Wylie transcription system.

²⁹The ages on List No.1 appear to be as of date of arrest. Those on List No.2 and List No.3, based on personal contact, have probably been updated.

³⁰In a few cases, the entry listed as birthplace may be the name of the place at which the prisoner is officially registered or where s/he has recently been resident. At times, such as in the case of Tseten Norgye (Tshe-brtan nor-rgyas) (No.83 Drapchi section, List No.1), Chinese authorities have refused to acknowledge the existence of a prisoner if these distinctions are not made clear.

In complete Tibetan place names, the larger unit (the prefecture) comes first, followed by the county and the village or valley name. There are, as with personal names, wide variations in the spelling of Tibetan place names. We have aimed for consistency throughout this document.

give the date and immediate cause of arrest. Apart from sometimes noting the demonstration during which a prisoner was detained, none of the lists give details of alleged offenses. When the prison term is missing from List No.1, it may be because the prisoner is still in a detention center and has not yet been tried.

In its edited version, Asia Watch and Tibet Information Network have omitted any information which might result in further difficulties for prisoners or their families.

List No.1 is divided into categories, for example "Drepung Monks in Drapchi" or "Nuns and Women at Gutsa Prison." Each category was numbered separately in the original document and except where noted that numbering has been preserved here. For some prisons there are summary statements, but no individual political prisoners are identified.

List No.2 has individual entries numbered 1 through 403. However, 152 numbers are omitted, apparently through compiler error, and one number is used twice, resulting in a total of 253 entries. Of these, one person died while in custody; 135 are currently imprisoned; and 119 others were released, some after completing their sentences and some after months in detention without being formally charged. There are two people listed as imprisoned who may have been released, and at least two who are listed as released who may be still imprisoned.

The entries from List No.3 reproduced here are numbered according to the original document.

VII. Prisoner Lists

SECTION I.

The prisoner lists are divided into three sections. In Section I, the first entry - in bold type - for each prisoner includes the identification number and all available information from List No.1. This information is given verbatim as it is in the original. If the prisoner is also included on List No.2, the identification number from that list and a summary of any additional information follows in plain type. Discrepancies are noted. If the prisoner is on List No.3, the same procedure is followed and the added information printed in small capital letters. Additional data from sources other than the new lists appears in italics.³¹ There can be a maximum of four entries for any one prisoner. When there are multiple entries with the same name, they are numbered sequentially, eg. Lobsang Tashi-1, Lobsang Tashi-2.

PRISONERS IN POWO TRAMO

1. **LOBSANG TASHI-1** (Blo-bzang bkra-shis), 41; from Lho Dzong (Lho rdzong),³² a Zitho (Dzi-stod);³³ monk; sentenced to five years in prison; arrested March 4, 1990.

Lobsang Tashi, 25,³⁴ is No.403 on List No.2; arrested 1988; said to have received a life sentence; in Powo Zungma (Spo-bo zung-ma).

Lobsang Tashi was tried on January 5, 1991 in Chamdo Court according to Tibet Information Network. His date of arrest may have been March 14, 1990.

2. **KHAMSANG GYALTSEN** (Khams-bzang rgyal-mtshan),³⁵ 27; from Zogang Dzong (Mdzo-sgang rdzong); a farmer, sentenced to five years in prison; arrested June 7, 1989.

Khamsang Gyaltsen was tried in Chamdo Court on July 5, 1990 according to Tibet Information Network.

3. **JAMYANG SAMTEN** (Jam-dbyangs bsam-gtan),³⁶ 35; from Chamdo Dzong (Chab-mdo rdzong); road worker in Chamdo; sentenced to four years in prison; arrested September 8, 1989.

According to another report, Jamyang Samten was sentenced to five years in prison and deprived of his political rights for three years for "opposing progress" (Radio Lhasa, February 8, 1991), a Chinese government euphemism for opposing the Communist Party or government. The rally at which he was sentenced took place on

³¹This data comes from various official or unofficial sources. All sources are unofficial except where otherwise noted.

³²Dzong is Tibetan for county.

³³A ? indicates doubt about the transliteration.

³⁴In spite of the age discrepancy, we are of the opinion that these entries represent the same person.

³⁵Also pronounced Gyentsen.

³⁶He is referred to only as Samten in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and in the *Radio Lhasa* broadcast.

February 8, 1991. His trial before the Chamdo Court may have occurred a day or two earlier. A Tibet Information Network source (June 1991) reported that, "...these political prisoners were charged for writing slogans and putting them up in the streets; in particular I am definite about Jamyang Samten."

4. LOBSANG NYIMA-1 (Blo-bzang nyi-ma), 26; from Chamdo; a Chamdo monk; sentenced to three years in prison; arrested October 24, 1989.

Lobsang Nyima was tried on July 5, 1990 before the Chamdo court (Tibet Information Network).

PRISONERS IN CHAMDO

1. NGAGCHOE (Ngag-chos), 28; from Chamdo; a Chamdo monk; sentenced to five years in prison; arrested December 1989.

According to Tibet Information Network, Ngagchoe was tried on February 5, 1991 before the Chamdo Court.

2. AAJO (A-jo), 24; from Chamdo; a Chamdo monk; sentenced to three years in prison; arrested January 1989.

Aajo was tried on February 5, 1991 before the Chamdo Court.

3. LOBSANG RAPJOR, (Blo-bzang rab-'byor), 20; from Chamdo; a Chamdo monk; sentenced to one and a half years in prison; arrested December 1989; now released.

4. SAMTSE (Bsam-tshe), 43; from Drayap (Brag-g.yab); no occupation listed; sentenced to one and a half years in prison, arrested November 1989; now released.

5. LOBSANG YARPHEL (Blo-bzang yar'-phel), 41; from Drayap; no occupation listed; sentenced to 19 months in prison; arrested May 1989; now released.

PRISONERS IN TSETANG, LANCHITRU AND NYARI

There are a total of 10 political prisoners, lay and religious, in Tsetang prison in Lhoka; and there are also a few others in Lanchitru and in Nyari prisons in Shigatse.

NUNS AND OTHER WOMEN IN GUTSA³⁷

1. TENZIN WANGMO-1 (Bstan-'dzin dbang-mo), 20; from Toeling Gurum (Stod-lung Dgu-rum); a Michungri (Mi-chung-ri) nun.

Tenzin Wangmo was one of four Tibetan nuns (see Nos.3-4 this list) charged with staging an illegal demonstration in central Lhasa on October 14, 1989 calling for Tibetan independence. All were sentenced without trial by an extrajudicial organ, the Committee for Administration of Re-education through Labor, to three-year terms of "re-education through labor" (Tibet Daily, October 18, 1989, in FBIS, November 1, 1989). An unofficial source gave

³⁷A portion of this section of List No.1 was released by Amnesty International in October 1991.

Tenzin Wangmo's lay name as *Phuntsog Lamdon* (*Phun-tshogs lam-sgron*) or *Phuntsog Lamdro* (*Phun-tshogs lam-sgron*). She is also known as *Tapsang-I* (*Thabs-bzang*).

2. **TENZIN SELDRON** (*Bstan-'dzin gsal-sgron*), 19; from Toelung Gurum; a Michungri nun.

Tenzin Seldron, whose ordination name is either *Phuntsog Zomkyi* or *Phuntsog Songye*, was arrested for demonstrating on October 14, 1989. She was administratively sentenced to three years' "re-education through labor."

3. **KELSANG WANGMO** (*Skal-bzang dbang-mo*), 21; from Nyethang (*Snye-thang*); a Michungri nun.

For details of the charges against Kelsang Wangmo, lay name Ped-choe (*Pad-chos*), who received a term of three years' "re-education through labor" for demonstrating on October 14, 1989, see Tenzin Wangmo (No.1 this list).

4. **TENZIN CHOEKYI** (*Bstan-'dzin chos-skyid*),³⁸ 20; from Chushul,³⁹ a Michungri nun.

For details of the charges against Tenzin Choekyi, lay name *Tseten-I* (*Tshe-briam*), who received a term of three years' "re-education through labor" for demonstrating on October 14, 1989, see Tenzin Wangmo (No.1 this list).

5. **PEMA DROLKAR-I** (*Padma Sgrol-dkar*), 18; from Medro Gongkar (*Mal-gro gong-dkar*); a Michungri nun.

6. **DAWA LHAZOM** (*Zla-ba lhan-'dzoms*),⁴⁰ 18; from Zogang Dzong,⁴¹ a Chubsang (*Chu-bzang*) nun.

DAWA LHAZOM IS NO.47 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1989; DEMONSTRATED IN THE NORBULINGKA (NOR-BU GLING-KA); SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; EXPELLED FROM THE NUNNERY.

Dawa Lhazom was one of at least nine nuns (see Nos.7-8, 11-12 this list; Nos.44-45 List No.3) primarily from Chubsang nunnery - one came from Shungsep (*Shug-gsep*) nunnery - who were sentenced without trial to terms of two or three years' "re-education through labor" by the Lhasa Municipal Management Committee for Re-education through Labor for "daring to openly disobey martial law regulations." She received a three-year term, reportedly announced at a mass rally. On September 2, 1989, the nine allegedly chanted "splitist" pro-independence slogans at a dramatic production presented at the Norbulilingka in connection with the traditional Shoton (*Zho-ston*) festival (*Tibet Daily*, September 14, 1989). According to the account, their "secretly plotted" 15-minute "frenzied" demonstration interrupted a Tibetan opera which was attended by high-ranking officials.

Dawa Lhazom reportedly was badly beaten while in custody. On July 13, 1991, according to a prison source, her face was swollen and her body covered with bruises (*Tibet Information Network*, July 13, 1991). The torture or punishment might have been in retaliation for a May 23, 1991 prison protest.

³⁸Referred to as Tenzin Dorje in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and other publications. Other reports have incorrectly referred to her as Tenzin Choegyal.

³⁹The Chinese name for this area is Quxu County.

⁴⁰Referred to as Dawa Lhanzum in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and other publications.

⁴¹Or possibly from Phenpo Kyelung (*Phan-po Rkyang-lung*).

Of those sentenced with Dawa Lhazom, the 20-year-old Ngawang Tsepak (Ngag-dbang tshe-dpag), a nun who completed a two-year sentence on September 2, 1991 and fled to India, has given a detailed account of prison treatment (Tibet Information Network, December 11, 1991). According to her report, the nuns were handcuffed in the park and driven to Gusa. Once there, they were stripped naked, their hands were tied behind them and they were suspended from trees in the prison courtyard in the "airplane" position, with their arms behind their backs and over their heads. Asked to give the names of others involved, they were beaten or given electric shocks by baton on various parts of their bodies, including the insides of their mouths, until they complied. Both male and female guards took part in the assault, according to the informant.

Ngawang Tsepak estimates she was suspended for three hours until both her shoulders were dislocated. No medical treatment was provided. She was later hospitalized, possibly in connection with an injury she sustained when kicked in the lower left abdomen while hanging.

In August 1990, Ngawang Tsepak and five of the others were beaten with a plastic stool and a belt for singing a pro-independence song. They were then moved to a smaller cell and beaten again. For the next year, the five remained in the small cell under a stricter than usual regime.

Ngawang Tsepak also corroborated earlier accounts, in April and May 1990, of forced blood extraction from prisoners in Gusa (Tibet Information Network, August 1991). In November or December 1990, after more than a quart of blood was removed, she became ill and shook continuously. She was hospitalized for three months.

A native of Dro (Phro) village in Medro Gongkar, Ngawang Tsepak worked as a farm laborer before she joined the Chubsang nunnery in 1989.

7. LOBSANG CHOEDRON (Blo-bzang chos-sgron), 19; from Nyethang; a Chubsang nun.

LOBSANG CHOEDRON IS NO.46 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1989; DEMONSTRATED IN THE NORBULINGKA; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; EXPelled FROM THE NUNNERY.

For details of the charges against Lobsang Choedron, who received a three-year term of "re-education through labor," see Dawa Lhazom (No.6 this list).

8. TENDROL (Bstan-sgrol), 25; from Nyethang,⁴² a Chubsang nun.

TENDROL, UNDER THE NAME PHUNTSOG TENDROL (PHUN-TSHOGS BSTAN-SGROL), IS NO.48 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1991; DEMONSTRATED IN THE NORBULINGKA; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; EXPelled FROM THE NUNNERY.

For details of the charges against Tendrol, see Dawa Lhazom (No.6 this list).

9. GYALTSEN DAMCHOE-1 (Rgyal-mtshan dam-chos), 19; from Phenpo ('Phan-po); a Chubsang nun.

Gyaltsen Damchoe's lay name is Trinley Lhamo-1 (Phrin-las lha-mo).

10. NGAWANG CHOEKYI (Ngag-dbang chos-skyid), 23; from Toelung Gurum, a Chubsang nun.

⁴²According to another report she is from Nyethang Ratoc (Snye-thang Rwa-stod).

11. NGAWANG CHOEZOM-1 (Ngag-dbang chos-dzoms),⁴³ 29; from Lhoka Chonggye (Lho-kha 'Phyongs-rgyas);⁴⁴ a Chubsang nun.

For details of the charges against Ngawang Choezom, who received a three-year term of "re-education through labor" for demonstrating on September 2, 1989, see Dawa Lhazom (No.6 this list).

12. NGAWANG CHOEDRON (Ngag-dbang chos-sgron), 27; from Medro Gyama (Mal-gro Rgya-ma); a Chubsang nun.

NGAWANG CHOEDRON IS NO.51 ON LIST NO.3; FROM MEDRO GONGKAR; EXPelled FROM THE NUNNERY.

The Ngawang Choedron listed here could be one of two people. She could be the Ngawang Choedron sometimes referred to as Ngawang Tsultrim-I (Ngag-dbang tshul-khrims) arrested for demonstrating on October 15, 1989 and sentenced to three years' "re-education through labor." Or she could be the Ngawang Choedron who demonstrated on September 2, 1989 (see Dawa Lhazom, No.6 this list). Unlike the others involved, Ngawang Choedron's arrest was not reported by official sources.

13. KONCHOK DROLMA (Dkon-mchog sgrol-ma),⁴⁵ 29; from Lhoka; a Shungsep nun.

KONCHOK DROLMA, SOMETIMES WRITTEN AS GONJO DROLMA, IS NO.69 ON LIST NO.3; SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON; EXPelled FROM THE NUNNERY.

*Konchok Drolma was one of six nuns (see Nos.14, 15 this list; No.218 List No.2) from Shungsep Nunnery sentenced without trial to three years' "re-education through labor" at a public sentencing rally on September 24, 1989. All six allegedly shouted pro-independence slogans on the Barkhor (Bar-skor) route on September 22, 1989 (*Tibet Daily*, September 25, 1989). The five-year sentence recorded for Konchok Drolma on List No.3 may reflect an increase after incarceration.*

According to the newspaper account, "...[I]n order to safeguard the unity of the homeland and to severely punish those lawless people who...intended to split the homeland, the Lhasa Public Security Bureau on September 24 denounced six nuns who openly took part in activities on September 22 aimed at splitting the homeland....[The] nuns...were hysterically shouting several reactionary slogans such as 'Tibetan independence.' They were swollen with arrogance....[and] were caught in the act by the cadres and policemen...with the suddenness of a thunderbolt."

14. CHOENYI LHAMO (Chos-nyi lha-mo), 19; from Nyemo (Snye-mo) Dzong; a Shungsep nun.

CHOENYI LHAMO IS NO.98 ON LIST NO.3; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON.

For details of the charges against Choenyi Lhamo, who was sentenced to three years' "re-education through labor," see Konchok Drolma (No.13 this list).

⁴³Referred to as Ngawang Choezin in *Two Years After Tiananmen*.

⁴⁴She may be from Lhoka Dranang (Lho-kha Grwa-nang).

⁴⁵Referred to as Gongjue Zhouma in *Repression in China Since June 4, 1989*, Asia Watch, September 1990 (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1990) and as Kunchok Drolma in *Two Years After Tiananmen*.

15. SONAM CHOEDRON (Bsod-nams chos-sgron),⁴⁶ 21; from Chushul Ratoe (Chu-shul Rwa-stod); a Shungsep nun.

For details of the charges against Sonam Choedron, who was sentenced to three years "re-education through labor" for demonstrating on September 2, 1989, see Konchok Drolma (No.13 this list).

16. TSERING YANGZOM-1 (Tshe-ring dbyangs-'dzoms), 19; from Yamdrog Gang (Yar-'brog sgang); a Shungsep nun.

TSERING YANGZOM IS NO.81 LIST NO.3; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; EXPELLED FROM THE NUNNERY.

17. CHIME YUDRON (Chi-med g.yu-sgron), 17; from Lhoka; a Shungsep nun.

CHIME YUDRON, UNDER THE NAME CHIME ('CHI-MED), IS NO.104 ON LIST NO.3; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; CURRENTLY IMPRISONED IN DRAPCHI.⁴⁷

18. DAWA YANGZOM (Zla-ba dbyangs-'dzoms), 24; from Lhoka; a Shungsep nun.

DAWA YANGZOM IS NO.101 ON LIST NO.3; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; CURRENTLY IMPRISONED IN DRAPCHI.

19. DAWA-1 (Zla-ba), 23; from Lhoka, a Shungsep nun.

DAWA IS NO.102 ON LIST NO.3; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; CURRENTLY IMPRISONED IN DRAPCHI.

20. NGAWANG NAMDROL (Ngag-dhang rnam-sgrol), 18; Lhasa;⁴⁸ a Garu (Dga-'ru) nun; released September 1991.

Ngawang Namdrol is No.300 on List No.2; arrested 1991. This list does not indicate she has been released.

Ngawang Namdrol, with ten other nuns (Nos.21-24, 27 this list; No.186 List No.2) demonstrated on the Barkhor, not in May 1991 as some sources have reported, but on June 9, 1991 according to Tibet Information Network (August 30, 1991). There is confusion about her current status. She was first detained for her solo demonstration on April 30, 1991 on the Barkhor where she allegedly put up posters and shouted slogans calling for Tibetan independence and in support of the Dalai Lama. She also scattered leaflets around the streets and allegedly threw them at policemen. Arrested immediately, Ngawang Namdrol was taken to Kyire (Skyid-ras) Police Station where she continued to shout slogans even as her arms were tied behind her back.

Ngawang Namdrol may have been released in May, then re-arrested in June when she again participated in a demonstration, this time with a group. Since all of those with whom Ngawang Namdrol demonstrated on June 9 are

⁴⁶Referred to as Sonam Chodren or Sonam Chodon in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and other publications.

⁴⁷The discrepancy for place of incarceration in this case and the two following may be accounted for by the fact that List No.3 was compiled after List No.1 and the three prisoners involved were moved. On the other hand, the data on List No.3, based on information from fellow-nuns, not fellow-inmates, may be incorrect.

⁴⁸She is probably from the Gyung (?) area of Lhasa.

still incarcerated, there may be two Ngawang Namdrols from the same nunnery, one of whom is in prison and the other released.

21. GYALTSEN DROLMA (Rgyal-mtshan sgrol-ma), 16; from Lhasa; a Garu nun.

Gyaltsen Drolma is No.248 on List No.2; arrested 1991; previously imprisoned.

For details of her participation in a June 9, 1991 demonstration, see No.20 this list and No.237 List No.2. An earlier unofficial source lists Cyaltsen Drolma as an Ani Tsangkhung (A-ni Mtshams-khung) nun.

22. NGAWANG LHAMO (Ngag-dbang lha-mo), 20; from Nyethang; a Garu nun.

Ngawang Lhamo, a 21-year old female is No.245 on List No.2; born in Lhoka, Nyethang; arrested 1991.

For details of her participation in a June 9, 1991 demonstration, see No.20 this list and No.237 on List No.2.

23. GYALTSEN PEMA (Rgyal-mtshan padma), 19; from Medro Gyama; a Garu nun.

Gyaltsen Pema, about 17, is No.246 on List No.2; born in Medro Gongkar; arrested in 1991.

GYALTSEN PEMA, UNDER THE NAME GYALTSEN PALMO (RGYAL-MTSHAN DPAL-MO), IS NO.33 ON LIST NO.3; ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD; ARRESTED MAY 1991; DEMONSTRATED ON THE BARKHOR ON JUNE 9, 1991.

For details, see No.20 this list and No.237 List No.2.

24. GYALTSEN LODRO-1 (Rgyal-mtshan blo-gros), 23; from Drigung ('Bri-gung); a Garu nun.

Gyaltsen Lodro, under the name Gyaltsen Lochoe-1 (Rgyal-mtshan blo-cos), is No.247 on List No.2; about 26; from Medro Gongkar; arrested 1991.

For details of her participation in a June 9, 1991 demonstration, see No.20 this list and No.237 List No.2.

25. NGAWANG YANGCHEN-1 (Ngag-dbang dbyang-can), 23; from Toelung Gongkar; an Ani Tsangkhung nun.

Ngawang Yangchen is No.302 on List No.2; arrested 1991.

Ngawang Yangchen was one of six Ani Tsangkhung nuns (see Nos.26-28, 30 this list; No.39 List No.3) arrested for demonstrating around the Jokhang (Jo-khang) on June 10, 1991.

26. KARMA CHOEDRON (Karma chos-sgron), 22; from Toelung Gongkar; an Ani Tsangkhung nun.

Karma Choedron is No.304 on List No.2; arrested 1991.

Karma Choedron was arrested for demonstrating on June 10, 1991 (see No.25 this list).

27. PHURBU CHOEDRON (Phur-bu chos-sgron), 22; from Toelung Dechen; an Ani Tsangkhung nun.

Phurbu Choedron may be No.301 on List No.2. In that entry she is noted as arrested in 1991. In other reports she is described as a Garu nun. An Ani Tsangkhung nun named Phurbu Choedron was expelled from the nunnery in early 1990. She may then have entered Garu. Or, it is possible that there are two nuns of the same name. It is also unclear which demonstration Phurbu Choedron took part in, the one on June 9 (No.20 this list) or on June 10, 1991 (No.25 this list).

28. TSAMCHOE (Mtshams-gcod), 22; from Medro Gongkar; an Ani Tsangkhung nun.
Tsamchoe is No.303 on List No.2; arrested 1991.
Tsamchoe was arrested for demonstrating on June 10, 1991 (see No.25 this list).
29. NGAWANG KYIZOM (Ngag-dbang skyid-'zoms), 20; from Medro Gongkar; an Ani Tsangkhung nun.
30. NGAWANG WANGMO (Ngag-dbang dbang-mo), 23; from Lhoka; an Ani Tsangkhung nun.
NGAWANG WANGMO IS NO.40 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED MAY 1991.⁴⁹
Ngawang Wangmo was arrested for demonstrating on June 10, 1991 (see No.25 this list).
31. PEMA CHOEDRON (Padma chos-sgron),⁵⁰ 20; from Toclung Gongkar; an Ani Tsangkhung nun.
32. AMA PHURBU-LA, (A-ma Phur-bu lags)⁵¹ 57; from Lhasa Barkhor⁵² Gatroschar (Dga-spro shar); a local resident,⁵³ sentenced to three years in prison.

Ama Phurbu is No.309 on List No.2; businesswoman; arrested in 1989; initially in Sangyip.

Ama Phurbu was detained on October 31, 1989 for "political activities" and sentenced, apparently without trial, on September 16, 1990. She allegedly organized memorial prayers for those killed during earlier demonstrations. Prior to her incarceration in Gusa, she was held at Yirutu, No.1 Brigade at Sangyip. Other members of Ama Phurbu's family have been imprisoned. One son is Gyalsen Choephel (No.36 Drapchi Prison section, this list). Another son was briefly detained in April-May 1991 during a round-up of activists likely to protest China's fortieth anniversary celebration of the "liberation" of Tibet. An unconfirmed account from June 1990 reported that in that year also, members of Ama Phurbu's family were placed, at least temporarily, in preventive detention (Tibet Information Network).

⁴⁹The May date is an error.

⁵⁰One source gives her name as Pema Choedrak (Padma chos-grags).

⁵¹Ama is a prefix meaning woman. La, as a suffix, is a term of respect for either men or women, especially if they are older.

⁵²Barkhor is in this context a Tibetan neighborhood in Lhasa. It is also a name for the route encircling the Jokhang.

⁵³The term may be translated as "town-dweller" or "citizen."

33. DAWA KYIZOM (Zla-ba skyid-'dzoms), 20; from Lhasa Kyire; a student; sentenced to three years in prison.

Dawa Kyizom was arrested by the State Security Ministry at 9:30 a.m. on October 26, 1990 for giving a forbidden Tibetan national flag to a Cyumed (Rgyud-smad) monk who then flew it over the roof of his temple in Lhasa on October 1, China's National Day. At the time she was a pupil at Lhasa Middle School No.1 and lived with her father, Shidam (Shes-dam), and her mother, Samten Wangmo (Bsam-gtan dbang-mo) in Lhasa Thephung Gang (Thal-phung sgang) (*Tibet Information Network*, February 20, 1991). Dawa Kyizom reportedly confessed under police interrogation.

34. PHURBU DROLMA (Phur-bu sgrol-ma), 20; from Lhasa Kushuedonpo (Ku-shu sdong-po); a student.

Phurbu Drolma, also known as Phurdren (Phur-sgron) or Phurdron, is probably the "girl" from Lhasa detained for two days after "carrying" political posters on December 11, 1990. Along with three others, she was putting up posters and scattering leaflets on the main road in Lhasa's Tibetan quartier when the police appeared. The women reportedly told them that they had found the leaflets in front of the Johang and thought they had better carry them away. The reason for Phurbu Drolma's present arrest is unknown (*Tibet Information Network*).

35. MIGMAR-1 (Mig-dmar), 22; from Lhasa Paljor Khangsar (Dpal-byor khang-gsar), a student.

Migmar is believed to be one of three briefly detained with Phurbu Drolma (No.34 this list) in December 1990. The reason for her present arrest is not known.

- 54³⁶ 36. PHUNTSOG TSEYANG (Phun-tshogs tshe-dbyangs); from Phenpo Nyarong (Phan-po ?); a Michungri Nun.

Phuntsog Tseyang, lay name Penpa-1 (Spen-pa), was arrested on August 14, 1991 for her participation in a demonstration staged by three nuns and three monks on the Barkhor. Two nuns and two monks escaped. Phuntsog Tseyang and one of the monks, from Sera Monastery, were arrested on the spot by the Public Security Bureau. According to an eyewitness, with their "hands folded up their backs to the fullest extent and their heads touching their knees," they were taken to the People's Armed Police station. Instead of being escorted inside, the two were "savagely beaten," Phuntsog Tseyang until she was unconscious, and then taken by jeep directly to Gutsa (*Tibet Information Network*, September 4, 1991).

37. GYATSO NGODRUP (Rgya-mtsho dngos-drub); from Lhasa; a Chubsang nun.

GYATSO NGODRUP, UNDER THE NAME GYALTSEN NGODRUP-1 (RGYAL-MTSHAN DNGOS-GRUB) ABOUT 21; IS NO.54 ON LIST NO.3; A CHUBSANG NUN; EXPELLED FROM THE NUNNERY.⁵⁵

Gyatso Ngodrup, a 24-year-old nun from Lhasa Phunkhang (Phun-khang), layname Dadron-1 (Zla-sgron), a contraction of Dawa Drolma-1 (Zla-ba sgrol-ma), was arrested for carrying a Tibetan flag in a demonstration on the Barkhor on August 18, 1991.⁵⁶ Four other Chubsang nuns (see Nos.38-41 this list) were arrested for their part in leading the protests (see also No.55 List No.3).

³⁴The six names that follow are sub-titled, "List of Prisoners in Gutsa as of August 1991."

³⁵It is possible these two cases are two different people with the same name from the same nunnery. At present, there is not enough evidence to be certain.

³⁶Some sources say the nuns were arrested during a June 1991 demonstration.

38. NGAWANG TSETEN (Ngag-dbang tshe-brtan); from Nyethang; a Chubsang nun.

Ngawang Tseten's lay name is Phurbu-1 (Phur-bu). For a description of her participation in an August 18, 1991 demonstration see Cyatso Ngodrup (No.37 this list).

39. NGAWANG YUDRON-1 (Ngag-dbang g.yu-sgron); from Toelung; a Chubsang nun.

Ngawang Yudron, 23, lay name Tashi Drolma-1 (Bkra-shis sgrol-ma) also participated in the August 18, 1991 demonstration (see Cyatso Ngodrup, No.37 this list).

40. CYATSO DAMCHOE (Rgya-mtsho dam-chos); from Phenpo; a Chubsang nun.

Cyatso Damchoe, 22, usually known as Gyalsen Damchoe-2 (Rgyal-mtshan dam-chos), sometimes spelled Cyalsen Thamchoe, lay name Trinley Lhamo-2 ('Phrin-las lha-mo), also participated in the August 18, 1991 demonstration (see Cyatso Ngodrup, No.37 this list). Her native place is either Phenpo Lhundrup ('Phan-po lhun-grub) or Penpo Phomdo ('Phan-po Phong-mdö).⁵⁷

41. TSULTRIM ZANGMO (Tshul-khribs bzang-mo); from Medro Gongkar; a Chubsang Nun.

Tsultrim Zangmo, 22, lay name Drolkar (Sgrol-dkar), from the village of Gyama, also participated in the August 18, 1991 demonstration (see Cyatso Ngodrup, No.37 this list).

DREPUNG MONKS IN GUTSA

1. NGAWANG LUDRUP-1 (Ngag-dbang klu-sgrub), 33; from Toelung.

NGAWANG LUDRUP IS NO.125 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED AUGUST 1991; DETAINED; NOT YET CHARGED.

According to an unofficial report, the date of Ngawang Ludrup's arrest in his dormitory room at the monastery was May 16, 1991.

2. JAMPEL NYIMA (Jam-dpal nyi-ma), 26; from Damphag ('Dam-bag).

JAMPEL NYIMA IS NO.124 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED AUGUST 1991; DETAINED; NOT YET CHARGED.

Jampel Nyima may have been arrested at the same time as two other Drepung monks (see Nos.5-6 this list). This was not Jampel Nyima's first arrest, the date of which is unknown. His release, in February 1990, was followed by his expulsion from the monastery. It is probable he was then sent to the countryside, but re-arrested in August 1991. In neither case is the reason for his arrest known (Tibet Information Network).

3. NGAWANG DECHOE (Ngag-dbang bde-chos), 21; from Phenpo.

Ngawang Dechoe, also written as Ngawang Dekyo or Ngawang Dhenchoe, son of Topgyal (Stobs-rgyal) (father) and Drolma (Sgrol-ma) (mother), was arrested at his room in the monastery dormitory probably in the evening of March 21, 1991. He is from Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong ('Phan-po lhun-grub rdzong), Dongpo (Dom-po) village.

⁵⁷ Although this case appears to resemble No.9 this list, we are of the opinion that it represents a different nun of the same name and perhaps the same birthplace.

4. NGAWANG SAMTEN (Ngag-dhang bsam-gtan), 22; from Phenpo.

According to one source, Ngawang Samten, son of Tashi Tsering (Bkra-shis tshe-ring) (father) and Yangchen (Dbyangs-can) (mother), was arrested on March 1 or 2, 1991 for allegedly putting up pro-independence posters on the walls of the monastery which he had joined a year earlier. Another source gives his date of arrest as March 9. Ngawang Samten is a native of Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong, Ghepo (Rgyas-po) village.

5. NGAWANG ZANGPO (Ngag-dhang bzang-po), 20; from Medro.

NGAWANG ZANGPO IS NO.127 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED AUGUST 1991; DETAINED; NOT YET CHARGED.

Ngawang Zangpo and two other monks (see Nos.2, 6 this list) may have been arrested at the same time.

6. NGAWANG GOMCHEN (Ngag-dhang sgom-chen), 20; from Medro.

NGAWANG GOMCHEN IS NO.126 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED AUGUST 1991; DETAINED; NOT YET CHARGED.

Ngawang Gomchen and two other monks (see Nos.2, 5 this list) may have been arrested at the same time.

7. NGAWANG THUTOP (Ngag-dhang mthu-stobs), 18; from Phenpo.

8. PHUNTSOG CHANGSEM (Phun-tshogs byang-sem), 18; from Lhoka.

9. NGAWANG RAPJOR (Ngag-dhang rab-'byor), 20; from Damphag.

10. NGAWANG CHOEJOR (Ngag-dhang chos-'byor),⁵⁸ 18; from Toelung.

11. NGAWANG SUNGRAB (Ngag-dhang gsung-rab), 20; from Damphag.

12. NGAWANG TENSANG (Ngag-dhang bstan-bzang), 21; from Toelung.

13. PHUNTSOG GONPO (Phun-tshogs mgon-po), 19; from Phenpo.

14. JAMPEL PHUNTSOG (jam-dpal phun-tshogs), 25; from Tsal Gungthang (Tshal Gung-thang).

15. NGAWANG CHANGCHEN (Ngag-dhang byang-chen), 20; from Lhoka.

16-21. There are six more prisoners, whose identities are not known, all from Drepung Monastery.

SERA MONKS IN GUTSA

1. LOBSANG TENPA-1 (Blo-bzang bstan-pa), 20; from Phomdo.

Lobsang Tenpa, lay name Kelsang Tenzin (Skal-bzang bstan-dzin), reportedly was a printer at the monastery. He may be the same monk who, according to a Tibetan exile source, was imprisoned for two months in October 1987 for his involvement in the October 1 demonstration. During the December 10, 1988 demonstration, Lobsang Tenpa

⁵⁸Also pronounced Chunjor.

was shot. After a one-month hospital stay, he returned to the monastery, but some months later was subjected to a five-month investigation. His expulsion from the monastery was decided on March 17, 1989 and announced on April 14. At that time, he was escorted to his home village and placed under restrictions. Lobsang Tenpa, according to this report, is from Toeling Dechen Dzong. His father's name is Tenzin Phuntsog (Bstan-'dzin phun-tshogs).

2. LOBSANG THAPKHE (Blo-bzang thabs-mkhas), 22; from Phenpo.

Lobsang Thapkhe, 21, is No.23 on List No.2; born in Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong; arrested March 7, 1988; released from Drapchi.

Lobsang Thapkhe's original two-year sentence was for demonstrating on March 5, 1988. There is no information available about his re-arrest.

3. LOBSANG JINPA (Blo-bzang sbyin-pa), 21.

4. LOBSANG NYIMA-2 (Blo-bzang nyi-ma), 21; from Medro.

Lobsang Nyima is held for demonstrating in favor of Tibetan independence on May 26, 1991.

5. NGAWANG GYALTSEN-1 (Ngawang rgyal-mtshan), 21; from Phenpo.

On May 3, 1991, Ngawang Gyalsen was arrested without warrant from his monastery.

6. LOBSANG LUDRUP (Blo-bzang klu-sgrub), 22; from Lhoka.

Lobsang Ludrup, lay name incorrectly reported as Kunkhyab (Kun-khyab), from Lhoka Chongyal (Lho-kha 'Phyongs-rgyas), was arrested during a demonstration on a road unofficially called Rangzen Lam (Rang-btsan lam), near the Tromsigang (Khrom-gzigs-khang) in the Tibetan quarter of Lhasa, on May 26, 1991 (see No.8 this list). It is possible Lobsang Ludrup is the same person as Lobsang Lhundrup (Blo-bzang lhun-grub), reportedly arrested on April 28, 1991.

Kunkhyab is actually the lay name for Lobsang Topchu (Blo-bzang thabs-?), an 18-year old Sera monk from Medro Lapdong (?) who took part in the same May 26 demonstration. Although he does not appear by name on any of these lists, it is known from other sources that he is in Gutse (see Nos.11-13 this list). At the time of his arrest, Lobsang Topchu was stabbed several times by a police officer. Initial reports that he had died proved false. Lobsang Ludrup may also have been stabbed.

7. NGODRUP-1 (Dngos-grub), 22; from Phenpo.

8. PHUNTSOG TSUNGME (Phun-tshogs mtshungs-med), 21; from Toclung.

According to exile sources, Phuntsog Tsungme, lay name Thupten-1 (Thub-bstan), is a non-registered monk who was arrested for taking part in a demonstration on May 26, 1991 (see No.6 this list). Son of Kelsang (Skal-bzang), a farmer, and Drolma Lhakey (Sgrol-ma lhaq-mkhas), he reportedly is receiving harsh treatment because of a previous arrest in 1986 or 1987.

9. NGAWANG DEBAM (Ngag-dbang bde-bam?), 24; from Toclung.

10. LOBSANG TENZIN-1 (Blo-bzang bstan-dzin), 18; from Lhoka.

11-13. Three Sera monks - details unavailable.

OTHER PRISONERS IN GUTSA⁵⁹

1. PHUNTSOG SAMTEN (Phun-tshogs bsam-gtan), 24; from Nyethang; a Nyethang Tashi Gon (Snye-thang Bkra-shis dgon)⁶⁰ monk.

Phuntsog Samten, a chant master, was arrested for his participation in a demonstration on September 4, 1991 (see No.2 this list).

2. TSERING DONDRUP-1 (Tshe-ring don-grub), 20; from Nyethang; a Nyethang Tashi Gon monk.

Tsering Dondrup, ordination name Phuntsog Tsering (Phun-tshogs tshe-ring), was arrested for his participation in a September 4, 1991 demonstration (see No.1 this list).

3. LODEN TNDAR (Blo-khan bstan-dar), 49; from Lhasa; a Shidhe Gon (Bzhi-sde dgon) monk; sentenced to three years in prison.

Other sources report that Loden Tendar is a Drepung monk.

4. THUPTEN TSERING-1 (Thub-bstan tshe-ring), 44; from Lhasa; West Power House; sentenced to four years in prison.

Thupten Tsering, a temporary technician, was tried along with Tseten Norgye (No.83 Drapchi section, this list) on February 8, 1991. He allegedly was the leader of the group detained April 20, 1989 and formally arrested on November 10 on charges of distributing counterrevolutionary propaganda. According to court documents, Thupten Tsering received a "reactionary document advocating independence" from a monk at Dralhaluphug (Brag-lha klu-shugs)⁶¹ and in July 1988 asked a colleague to make a stencil of it from which he made "over twenty copies," adding the group's name, Sub-Committee for Tibetan Independence, before he gave them out for distribution. In October 1988, he prepared copies of another leaflet and later was involved in the preparation of two more. Thupten Tsering was the first Party member in Tibet known to have become a political prisoner.

5. MIGMAR-2 (Mig-dmar), 39; from Lhasa; a local resident.

6. SONAM WANGDU-1 (Bsod-nams dbang-'du), 23; from Lhasa; a local resident.

Sonam Wangdu may be the Tibetan who was arrested on February 3, 1991 for "carrying a large amount of reactionary material, flags of so-called independent Tibet, and money for operations." A report on Lhasa TV (March 2, 1991), claimed that he had been sent to "collaborate with reactionary organizations in disseminating reactionary leaflets and video tapes to hoodwink and mislead the masses." A Radio Lhasa report (March 3, 1991) described a Sonam Wangden (Bsod-nams dbang-ldan) from Shigatse, presumably the same person, as "a spy sent by the security ministry and espionage agency of the so-called Government in Exile." According to the official March reports, his trial had not yet taken place. It is noteworthy that Sonam Wangdu's arrest was the only one announced in 1991 by Chinese authorities in Tibet. A man and a woman, both unidentified, reportedly were arrested on March 3 in the Chushul area in connection with the same case. They, too, reportedly had large quantities of allegedly illegal leaflets for distribution (Tibet Information Network, August 31, 1991).

⁵⁹On the original lists, there is no separate heading for the next seven cases. The comment that follows after the entry for Tenzin Wangchuk indicates all seven are in Gutsa.

⁶⁰Gon is an abbreviated form for gonpa (Dgon-pa), meaning monastery.

⁶¹Sometimes referred to as Palhalupuk.

7. TENZIN WANGCHUK (Bstan-'dzin dbang-phyug), 22; from Lhasa; a local resident.

The above mentioned 82 prisoners of Gutsa Prison were arrested for purely political reasons. This list is as of October 14, 1991.

In Sangyip Prison there are about 42 prisoners, including monks from Ganden Monastery and Dralhaluphug as well as from the Tsughakhang (Gtsug-lag khang),⁶² Nyethang Ratoe (Suye-thang Rwa-stod) and Gyumed (Rgyud-smad) Monasteries, and also a few youths from Lhasa city and some areas in Kham (Khams) including Karze (Dkar-mdzes).⁶³ They are all held for purely political reasons.

In the 4th Tru (khr'u'u shi-pa),⁶⁴ of the Tibet Autonomous Region, the only known political prisoners are one Drepung monk, one lay person called LOBSANG CHAMPA (Blo-bzang byams-pa) from Nyemo, and others who are unidentified.

Lobsang Champa, a 44-year-old also known as Lobsang Jampel (Blo-bzang jam-dpal), was arrested on July 6, 1991, the Dalai Lama's birthday. Although he was arrested on the street, a police search of his house that night allegedly uncovered independence posters and leaflets and two books produced by the Tibetan Administration in exile. Lobsang Champa had been imprisoned before, from 1959 to 1977. According to reports from Lhasa, police had tried to keep news of his arrest a secret.

In Gutsa prison there are three young men who have been arrested from abroad and a girl.⁶⁵ This list is current as of October 14, 1991.

PRISONERS IN DRAPCHI⁶⁶

1. YULO DAWA TSERING (G.yu-lo Zla-ba tshe-ring), 62; from Taktse Dzong (Stag-rtse rdzong); a member of the Political Consultative Conference; sentenced to ten years in prison.

Yulo Dawa Tsiring is No.1 on List No.2; born in Dushi Taktse Dzong (Dus-bzhi Stag-rtse rdzong); arrested December 1987; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Yulo Dawa Tsiring, a senior monk from Ganden Monastery, was not sentenced until January 19, 1989 by the Lhasa Intermediate People's Court. He was arrested on December 26, 1987. The charges against him stemmed from remarks allegedly made to two visitors from Italy, one an exiled Tibetan monk and the other an Italian tourist, Dr. Stefano Dallari, who videotaped the conversation. Yulo Dawa Tsiring reportedly suggested foreign journalists should be permitted to enter Tibet and the Dalai Lama should not return until "everything had been changed."

⁶²Tsughakhang is the usual name for the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa.

⁶³Also pronounced Ganze. It is part of Sichuan Province.

⁶⁴Also called Seitr in Tibetan, from the Chinese term si chu.

⁶⁵Or "a number of girls." The original script is, in this instance, subject to both interpretations.

⁶⁶For earlier reports about the charges against political prisoners in Drapchi, see "81 Political Prisoners..." and *TIN News Update* 10th November 1990.

According to a March 1988 Radio Lhasa broadcast, "...on the afternoon of July 26, 1987, (the two monks) (see Thupten Tsering, No.46 this list) spread reactionary views, such as Tibetan independence, to foreign reactionary elements who came to Tibet as tourists and viciously vilified the policies adopted by the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government." Both monks were charged under Article 102(2) of China's Criminal Law for spreading "counterrevolutionary propaganda." According to Xinhua (September 21, 1989), Yulo Dawa Tsering had been sentenced to life imprisonment in 1959 but released under an amnesty twenty years later. During a November 1990 visit to Tibet, diplomats from four Scandinavian countries met him in Drapchi. According to their report, he appeared in fairly good health and was able to walk across the prison courtyard to meet them. Former U.S. Ambassador James Lilley reportedly also met with Yulo Dawa Tsering but indicated no genuine conversation was possible.

2. NGAWANG PHULCHUNG (Ngag-dbang phul-byung)⁶¹⁶⁷ from Toclung Dechen (Stod-lung bde-chen); a Drepung monk; sentenced to fourteen years in prison.

Ngawang Phulchung is No.29 on List No.2; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong Gurum; arrested September 27, 1987; released from Drapchi; re-arrested 1989; sentenced to nineteen years⁶⁸ in prison.

Ngawang Phulchung was one of ten monks from Drepung, Lhasa's largest monastery, who were tried and given harsh prison sentences at a mass public meeting in Lhasa on November 30, 1989. They were charged with counterrevolutionary advocacy of Tibetan independence for which they received sentences ranging from five to nineteen years (Xinhua, in Reuters, December 12, 1989).

According to that document, Ngawang Phulchung, as the group's leader (see Nos.3-4 this list), not only received a lengthy sentence but was deprived of his political rights for five years.⁶⁹ He was charged with founding a "counterrevolutionary clique" in January 1988 and with "spreading counterrevolutionary propaganda and [with] inflammatory agitation." He also "collected information and passed it to the enemy, seriously undermining national security." Ngawang Phulchung was among the group of 21 monks who began the current wave of Tibetan unrest on September 27, 1987 (see Nos.3-7, 10-11 this list). All had been released in January 1988 after the intervention of the Panchen Lama and after signing confessions admitting to "political crimes" and acknowledging Chinese sovereignty over Tibet.

Seven members of the "clique" (Nos.5-8, 10, 11, 14 this list) were accused of joining the organization and of "collecting intelligence according to foreign demand and printing and distributing reactionary leaflets." They allegedly "viciously slandered the people's democratic dictatorship." The leaflets referred to were consistently non-violent in content and were primarily confined to reports on Tibetan dissident activity. The group's first major publication was a Tibetan translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Tibet Information Network, December 8, 1990).

Ngawang Phulchung, along with twenty others (see Nos.4, 10, 15, 54 this list), were harshly disciplined for protesting the April 27, 1991 transfer of five Drapchi prisoners, two of whom handed James Lilley, at the time U.S. Ambassador to China, a letter about torture and ill treatment in the prison. For further details see Lobsang Tenzin (No.34 this list).

3. NGAWANG OEZER (Ngag-dbang 'od-zer), 22; from Lhoka Dranang (Lho-kha Grwa-nang); a Drepung monk; sentenced to seventeen years in prison.

⁶⁷ Ngawang Phulchung's age is noted as three years younger than on the 1990 Drapchi list.

⁶⁸ Official statements list Ngawang Phulchung's sentence as nineteen years. The discrepancy may result from the similarity of the figures nine and four in written Tibetan.

⁶⁹ Other sources say he was deprived of his political rights for nine years.

Ngawang Oezer is No.32 on List No.2; arrested 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Ngawang Oezer, lay name Jamyang-1 (Jam-dbyangs), in addition to his prison term, received five years' subsequent deprivation of political rights. For details of his sentencing, the charges against him and his alleged activities as a "main culprit" in organizing a "counter-revolutionary clique" and spreading propaganda, see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list). Ngawang Oezer was first arrested on September 27, 1987 for his participation in a demonstration, then released in January 1988.

4. JAMPEL CHANGCHUP (Jam-dpal byang-chub), 20;⁷⁰ from Toelung Dechen; a Drepung monk; sentenced to nineteen years in prison.

Jampel Changchup is No.30 on List No.2; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong, Dhinga (Lding-ka); arrested 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Jampel Changchup, lay name Yugyal (Yul-rgyal), was described by Radio Lhasa (November 30, 1989) as "one of the main culprits" in connection with organizing a "counterrevolutionary clique" and spreading propaganda (see Ngawang Phulchung, No.2 this list). He also was accused of espionage. In addition to his sentence, Jampel Changchup was deprived of his political rights for five years. This was his second arrest. The first was on September 27, 1987 for participating in a demonstration. He was released in January 1988.

For details of recent severe prison discipline see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

5. NGAWANG RIGZIN (Ngag-dbang rig-'dzin), 29; from Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong; a Drepung monk; sentenced to nine years in prison.

Ngawang Rigzin is No.35 on List No.2; arrested March 1989; sentenced to ten years in prison.

Ngawang Rigzin,⁷¹ an "accessory offender" in the case involving ten Drepung monks (see Ngawang Phulchung, No.2 this list), in addition to his officially announced nine-year sentence, was deprived of his political rights for three years. He also was accused of espionage. Ngawang Rigzin was arrested once before, on September 27, 1987, for his participation in a demonstration. He was released in January 1988.

6. NGAWANG GYALTSEN-2 (Ngag-dbang rgyal-mtshan),⁷² 36; from Toelung Dechen; a Drepung monk; sentenced to seventeen years in prison.

Ngawang Gyaltsen is No.33 on List No.2; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong, Angkar (Ang-dkar); arrested March 1989.

Ngawang Gyaltsen, lay name Ngoegyan (Dngos-rgyan), in addition to his sentence in connection with his role as an accessory in the case involving ten Drepung monks (see Ngawang Phulchung, No.2 this list), was deprived of his political rights for five years. He was charged with "actively participating in criminal activities, engaging in espionage and illegally crossing the national border." Ngawang Gyaltsen was arrested together with another Tibetan while both were trying to flee the country and he is almost certainly the same person as one implicated for sending information about the violence in Lhasa out of the country (see Tenzin Phuntso, No.51 this list). This was Ngawang

⁷⁰Jampel Changchup was noted as 12 years older on the 1990 Drapchi list. He is referred to as Jampel Changchup in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and as Jampel Chunjor in *Repression in China Since June 4, 1989*.

⁷¹Referred to as Ngawang Rinchen in *Repression in China Since June 4, 1989* and other publications.

⁷²Also referred to as Ngawang Gyentsen.

Gyalsen's second arrest. The first, for his participation in a demonstration on September 27, 1987, ended in his release in January 1988.

7. JAMPEL MONLAM ('Jam-dpal smon-lam), 26; from Lhasa; a Drepung monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

Jampel Monlam is No.37 on List No.2; born in Lhasa, Trengkan Chu⁷³ Tso Gungthang (Chengguanqu)⁷⁴ Mtshal Gung-thang); arrested March 1989.

Jampel Monlam, lay name Dradul-I (Dgra-'dul), implicated in the case involving ten Drepung monks (see Ngawang Phulchung, No.2 this list) as an "accessory offender," in addition to his prison sentence, was deprived of his political rights for two years. Another document lists his birth place as Tsal Gungthang (Tshal Cung-thang). Jampel Monlam was first arrested on September 27, 1987 for participating in a demonstration. He was released in January 1988.

8. NGAWANG KUNGA (Ngag-dbang kun-dga'), 26; from Medro Gongkar; a Drepung monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

Ngawang Kunga is No.38 on List No.2; born in Medro Gongkar Dzong Drigung; arrested March 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

For further details about Ngawang Kunga,⁷⁵ lay name Dorje Trinley (Rdo-rje phrin-las), see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list). He was charged as an "accessory offender" in the case involving ten Drepung monks.

9. PALDEN GYATSO (Dpal-kdan rgya-mtsho),⁷⁶ from Panam Gadeng (Pa-rnam dga'-gdong); a Drepung monk; sentenced to nine years in prison.

Palden Gyatso, 60, is No.136 on List No.2; born in Lhoka; sentenced to five years in prison; served a previous term of three years.

*According to an earlier account, Palden Gyatso, 57, recorded as a native of Shekar (Shel-dkar), was sentenced on April 19, 1984 to eight years in prison and two years' deprivation of political rights for distributing counterrevolutionary propaganda (*Amnesty International*). He was arrested on August 26, 1983 after passing a written appeal for Tibetan independence to a group of Beijing-based foreign correspondents in Tibet on an arranged visit. He also, in speaking with some of the thirteen visitors about Tibetan hopes for the return of the Dalai Lama, allegedly said he is awaited "as the thirsty await water" (*Tibetan Review*, August 1983). Palden Gyatso was further accused of pasting up pro-independence posters on March 9, 1982 and of writing a "reactionary" letter meant for the Dalai Lama. He was previously imprisoned from 1960 until 1975 for participating in the 1959 rebellion.*

10. JAMPEL TSERING ('Jam-dpal tshe-ring), 21; from Medro Gongkar; a Drepung monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

⁷³Chu means district.

⁷⁴Trengkan Chu means municipality. In this case it refers to the Tibetan quarter around the Jokhang.

⁷⁵Referred to as Ngawang Gongar in *Repression in China Since June 4 1989* and other publications.

⁷⁶Referred to as Panden Gyatso in *Two Years After Tiananmen*.

Jampel Tsering is No.36 on List No.2; born in Medro Gongkar Dzong; arrested March 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

An earlier unofficial account of Jampel Tsering's sentence records seven years in prison and two years' subsequent deprivation of political rights. Official announcements in December 1989 gave his sentence as five years. Jampel Tsering was one of the "accessory offenders" in the case involving ten Drepung monks (see Ngawang Phulchung, No.2 this list). He was first arrested on September 27, 1987 for participating in a demonstration; he was released in January 1988.

For details of recent severe prison discipline, see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

11. JAMPEL LOBSANG (Jam-dpal blo-bzang), 27; from Taktse Dzong; a Drepung monk; sentenced to ten years in prison.

Jampel Lobsang, under the name by which he is usually known, Jampel Losel⁷⁷ (Jam-dpal blo-gsal), is No.34 on List No.2; arrested March 1989; sentenced to eleven years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Jampel Lobsang was recorded as an "accessory offender" in the case involving ten Drepung monks (see Ngawang Phulchung, No.2 this list). In addition to his prison term, officially given as ten years, he was deprived of his political rights for a subsequent three years. Jampel Lobsang was first arrested on September 27, 1987 for participating in a demonstration; he was released in January 1988.

12. NGAWANG TENRAB-I (Ngag-dbang bstan-rab), 33; from Taktse Dzong; a Drepung monk; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Ngawang Tenrab is No.40 on List No.2; arrested 1989; sentenced to six years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Ngawang Tenrab was sentenced for his reported participation in demonstrations and for putting up independence posters in the monastery. He was first arrested for his participation in the September 27, 1987 demonstration, but was detained for only a few days.

13. NGAWANG PEKAR (Ngag-dbang pad-dkar), 29; from Toelung Dechen; a Drepung monk; sentenced to eight years in prison.

Ngawang Pekar is No.39 on List No.2; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong, Angkar; arrested 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Ngawang Pekar was arrested in March 1989 for reportedly trying to escape to India. He allegedly put up posters and participated in demonstrations (see No.42 List No.2).

14. KELSANG THUTOP (Skal-bzang mthu-stobs)⁷⁸ 46; from Toelung Dechen; a Drepung monk; sentenced to eighteen years in prison.

Kelsang Thutop, ordination name Jampel Khedrup ('Jam-dpal mkhas-grub), is No.31 on List No.2; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong, Gewu Chu (?); arrested 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

⁷⁷He is so listed in *Two Years After Tiananmen*.

⁷⁸Referred to as Kelsang Thubtob in *Two Years After Tiananmen*.

Kelsang Thulop, described as a "main culprit" for organizing a "counterrevolutionary clique" and spreading propaganda (see Ngawang Phulchung, No.2 this list), was also deprived of his political rights for five years. In addition to the charges detailed above, he allegedly crossed the national border illegally.

15. LOBSANG TSULTRIM (Blo-bzang tshul-khrims),⁷⁹ 75; from Nagchu Dzong (Nag-chu rdzong); a Drepung monk; sentenced to six years in prison.

Lobsang Tsultrim, as Lobsang Tsondru (Blo-bzang brtson-'grus), is No.44 List No.2; 77; born in Damshung Dzong; arrested and released in 1988; re-arrested in 1990; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Lobsang Tsultrim, also known as Hor Gyeshi (Hor Dge-bshes), reportedly was arrested in April 1990 for failure to reform. Until October 13, 1990, Lobsang Tsultrim was in Outrida, a part of Sanyaip.

Lobsang Tsultrim at last report (August 1991) was still held in solitary confinement for his alleged role in the protest following the transfer of prisoners from Drapchi (see Ngawang Phulchung No.2 and Lobsang Tenzin No.34 this list). He is said to have been beaten by People's Liberation Army (PLA) security forces until he was bleeding from the mouth and ears. At least another sixteen prisoners were beaten and placed in solitary; some of them were handcuffed and manacled until May 2.

16. YESHE DRADUL (Ye-shes dgra-'dul), 24; from Lhoka Gongkar; a Sungrab Ling (Gsung-rab gling) monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

Yeshe Dradul is No.74 on List No.2; born in Gongkar Dzong; arrested 1990; sentenced to four years in prison.

Yeshe Dradul was one of six monks (Nos.17-21 this list) from Sungrab Ling Monastery in Gongkar Dzong (Gong-dkar rdzong) charged with involvement in the March 1989 demonstrations.

17. YESHE PALJOR (Ye-shes dpal-'byor), 23; from Lhoka Gongkar; a Sungrab Ling monk; sentenced to three years in prison.

For further details of the charges against Yeshe Paljor, see Yeshe Dradul (No.16 this list).

18. YESHE NGAWANG (Ye-shes ngag-dbang), 22; from Lhoka Gongkar; a Sungrab Ling monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

Yeshe Ngawang is No.73 on List No.2; born in Gongkar Dzong; arrested 1990; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

For further details of the charges against Yeshe Ngawang, see Yeshe Dradul (No.16 this list).

19. TSULTRIM CHAMPA (Tshul-khrims byams-pa), 25; from Lhoka Gongkar; a Sungrab Ling monk; sentenced to three years in prison.

Tsultrim Champa is No.78 on List No.2; from Gongkar Dzong; arrested in 1990; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

For further details of the charges against Tsultrim Champa, see Yeshe Dradul (No.16 this list).

⁷⁹Lobsang Tsultrim has two listings in *Two Years After Tiananmen*, one under his correct name and the other under Lobsang Tsondru, which is an error.

20. CHIME TSERING ('Chi-med tshe-ring), 20; from Lhoka Gongkar; a Sungrab Ling monk; sentenced to two years in prison; released.

Chime Tsering is No.76 on List No.2; born in Gongkar Dzong; arrested 1990; sentenced to two and a half years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi; not listed as released.

For further details of the charges against Chime Tsering, see Yeshe Dradul (No.16 this list).

21. YESHE TSERING (Ye-shes tshe-ring), 23; from Lhoka Gongkar; a Sungrab Ling monk; sentenced to four years in prison.

Yeshe Tsering is No.75 on List No.2; from Gongkar Dzong; sentenced to three years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

For further details of the charges against Yeshe Tsering, see Yeshe Dradul (No.16 this list).

22. KHYENTSE LEGDRUB (Mkhyen-brtse legs-grub), 27; from Lhoka Gongkar; a Dagdra (Stag-brag) monk;⁸⁰ sentenced to three years in prison.

Khyentse, under his lay name Phurbu Tsering-1 (Phur-bu tshe-ring), is No.80 on List No.2; arrested in 1990.

23. NGAWANG RANGDROL (Ngag-dbang rang-sgrol), 20; from Yamdrog Nakar (Yar-'brog Sna-kar); a Samye (Bsam-yas) monk; sentenced to three years in prison.

Ngawang Rangdrol reportedly has been imprisoned since July 1989 for allegedly writing "Tibetan Independence" on the wall of a tea house, probably in connection with demonstrations at Samye Monastery.

24. TENPA WANGDRAG (Bstan-pa dbang-grags), 49; from Lhoka Nedong (Lho-kha Snc'u-gdong); a Ganden monk; sentenced to twelve years in prison.

Tenpa Wangdrag is No.5 on List No.2; born in Yarlung (Yar-klungs), Lhoka; arrested March 7, 1988; sentenced to fourteen years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Tenpa Wangdrag, lay name Sonam (Bsod-nams), according to another source, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for his involvement in the March 1988 demonstration in Lhasa and for openly supporting the independent status of Tibet (see Lobsang Choijor, No.25 this list). The discrepancies in length of sentence cannot be reconciled. Tenpa Wangdrag is from Yartoe Yarzam (?) in Lhoka Nedong Dzong. For information about his involvement in a prison protest and his current whereabouts, see Lobsang Tenzin (No.34 this list).

25. LOBSANG CHOEJOR-1 (Blo-bzang chos-'byor),⁸¹ 32; from Medro Gongkar; a Ganden monk; sentenced to nine years in prison.

⁸⁰The monastery is sometimes referred to as Namrab Dag (Rnam-rab dwags).

⁸¹The list of arrested Tibetans published in *Evading Scrutiny* included a Lobsang Choijor from Sera Monastery, arrested on March 5, 1988 following a major demonstration and subsequently incarcerated in Sangyip Prison. Since many of those arrested in connection with that protest were released, it is possible that both references are to a single person. On the other hand, the references may be to two individuals.

Lobsang Choejor, under his lay name Kunzang Tsering (Kun-bzang tshe-ring), is No.8 on List No.2; 34; born in Medro Gongkar Gyama; a monk; arrested March 7, 1988; sentenced to nine years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Lobsang Choejor was one of eight monks from Ganden (see Nos.24, 26-28, 30-32 this list), all in Drapchi, sentenced for their involvement in the March 5, 1988 demonstration in Lhasa. Five of them, including Lobsang Choejor (see also Nos.26, 30 this list), as well as Lobsang Tashi (No.29 this list), were discovered with a leaflet or letter from a foreigner, possibly a Tibetan exile, which said, "The Chinese should leave Tibet." The charges against Lobsang Choejor, that he spoke openly about Tibetan independence and corresponded with foreigners, supports evidence that the heaviest sentences were handed out not to the demonstrators themselves, but to those who Chinese authorities viewed as leaders and instigators.

26. LOBSANG YESHE (Blo-bzang ye-shes), 26; from Medro Gongkar; a Ganden monk; sentenced to twelve years in prison.

Lobsang Yeshe under his ordination name, Phuntsog Gyaltsen (Phun-tshogs rgyal-mtshan), is No.6 on List No.2; 31; born in Drigung Jo ('Bri-gung ?); arrested March 7, 1988; sentenced to twelve years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Lobsang Yeshe, who according to another source was born in Thangya Drongnying (Thank-skyi ?), not only took part in the March 5, 1988 demonstration for which he made a Tibetan national flag, but also was found guilty of possessing a leaflet from abroad (see Lobsang Choejor, No.25 this list). Lobsang Yeshe continued to speak openly about Tibetan independence even after a stint in a re-education program in Lhasa following the October 1987 unrest (Tibet Information Network).

27. LOBSANG PALDEN (Blo-bzang dpal-l丹), 32; from Chamdo Pasho (Chab-mdö Dpa'-shod); a Ganden monk; sentenced to ten years in prison.

Lobsang Palden, under his lay name Gyara or Gyalthar or Gyathar (Rgyal-mthar?) is No.7 on list No.2; 34; born in Pakshoe Dzong (Sbag-shod rdzong); arrested March 7, 1988; sentenced to ten years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Lobsang Palden, who is also known as Cyelder (Cyal-dr), probably short for Cyaltsen Tharchin (Rgyal-mthar-mthar-phyn), was charged for his "reactionary behavior" in demanding the release of Yulo Dawa Tsering (see No.1 this list; see also Lobsang Choejor, No.25 this list). For information about his involvement in a prison protest and his current whereabouts, see Lobsang Tenzin (No.34 this list).

28. DRAKPA TSULTRIM (Grags-pa tshul-khrims), 41; from Medro Gongkar; a Ganden monk; sentenced to eight years in prison.

Drakpa Tsultrim, 39, under his lay name Tsondru (Brtsön-grus), is No.10 on List No.2; a monk; arrested March 7, 1988; sentenced to eight years in prison.

For the charges against Drakpa Tsultrim, whose full lay name is Tsondru Tharchin (Brison-grus mthar-phyn), see Lobsang Choejor (No.25 this list). Drakpa Tsultrim probably did not participate directly in a demonstration, but made a Tibetan flag and supported the demonstrators. He is originally from Kyipo Gakyi (?) Dga'-skid, an area within Medro Gongkar Dzong, and was a storekeeper at the monastery.

For details of recent severe prison discipline see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

29. LOBSANG TASHI-2 (Blo-bzang bkra-shis), 28; from Taktse Dzong, a Ganden monk; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Lobsang Tashi, 31, under his lay name Chungdag-1 (Chung-bdag), is No.11 on List No.2; arrested March 6, 1988; sentenced to six years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Lobsang Tashi, originally a peasant farmer, in addition to his prison sentence, was deprived of his political rights for two years for stirring up trouble and instigating lamas to parade in the street during the 1987 Lhasa riot (Xinhua, September 21, 1989). He reportedly spoke at an assembly meeting in the monastery in support of Tibetan independence and was involved in the possession of a leaflet from abroad (see Lobsang Choejor, No.25 this list). Lobsang Tashi, who joined the monastery when he was 21, later became deputy director of its Democratic Management Committee and a council member of the Buddhist Association of China's Tibet branch. He was expelled from the latter body by September 1989.

30. TENZIN TSULTRIM (Bstan-'dzin tshul-khrims), 26; from Taktse Dzong; a Ganden monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

Tenzin Tsultrim, 23, under his lay name Tsering Sonam (Tsche-ring bsod-nams); is No.12 on List No.2; born in Taktse Cha; arrested March 7, 1988; sentenced to five years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

For the charges against Tenzin Tsultrim, who also was allegedly involved with possession of a letter from abroad, see Lobsang Choejor (No.25 this list) and Lobsang Yeshe (No.26 this list).

31. DRAKPA TENGYE (Grags-pa bstan-rgyas), 26; from Medro Gongkar; a Ganden monk; sentenced to four years in prison.

Drukpa Tengye, or Drakpa Tengyal (Grags-pa bstan-rgyal), 20, under his lay name Tsering-1 (Tsche-ring), is No.13 on List No.2; born in Medro Gongkar Gyamo (Rgyal-mo); arrested March 7, 1988; sentenced to four years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

For the charges against Drakpa Tengye, see Lobsang Choejor (No.25 this list). For details of recent severe prison discipline see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

32. LHUNDRUP GADEN (Lhun-grub dga'-ldan),⁸² 22; from Medro Gongkar; a Ganden monk; sentenced to twelve years in prison.

Lhundrup Gaden, under his lay name Tashi-1 (Bkra-shis) or Tashi Gyatso (Bkra-shis rgya-mtsho), is No.9 on List No.2; from Medro Gongkar Gyama; arrested March 5, 1988; sentenced to nine years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Lhundrup Gaden was arrested for his involvement in the March 5, 1988 demonstration, for making posters, speaking about Tibetan independence and demanding the release of Yulo Dawa Tsering (see No.1 this list; see also Lobsang Choejor, No.25 this list). His original three-year sentence was increased in 1990 by an additional nine years for allegedly shouting slogans while in prison and for providing money to an inmate preparing an escape.

33. TASHI TSERING (Bkra-shis tshe-ring), 55; from Shigatse; a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Tashi Tsering is No.132 on List No.2; arrested 1990; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

⁸²Also pronounced Kelden or Ganden. The latter is the reference name in *Two Years After Tiananmen and other publications*.

Tashi Tsering, a prominent public figure, born in Area No.3 in Shigaze, was arrested on November 28, 1989 and charged with "counterrevolutionary propaganda" and "inflammatory delusion" (*Radio Lhasa*, in FBIS, December 1, 1989). His case was described in detail in an earlier *Radio Lhasa* (November 29, 1989) report: "For a long time (Tashi Tsering) has been slack in remolding his ideology, showing great discontent against the party and about the reality. He wrote a total of 73 slogans and leaflets supporting independence for Tibet this year and put them into complaint letter boxes at the central airport of the prefecture...the general office of the CPPCC Prefectural Committee and the head office of the Shigaze City Party Committee. These slogans and leaflets, venomously slandering the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system, reflected his very reactionary thinking. They have had extremely bad influence among the public and have seriously undermined political stability and unity...." Tashi Tsering has been removed from his CPPCC position.

34. LOBSANG TENZIN-2 (Blo-bzang bstan-'dzin), 25; from Lhasa; a student; a death sentence suspended for two years.

Lobsang Tenzin is No.19 on List No.2; a Tibetan High School⁸³ student; arrested March 19, 1988; sentenced to two years;⁸⁴ in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Lobsang Tenzin, a former Tibet University student, had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment in March 1991. *Xinhua* (April 6, 1991) quoted Cyaltsen Norbu (Rgyal-mtshan nor-bu), chairman of the Tibet regional government, telling then U.S. Ambassador James Lilley the news during the latter's Lhasa visit.

Lobsang Tenzin was arrested, according to another report (*Radio Lhasa*, April 19, 1988), on April 16, 1988 and sentenced to death on January 19, 1989 with a two-year reprieve which ended on the second anniversary of the alleged crime. He was charged as the "principal culprit" in the killing of a People's Armed Police (*wujing*) officer, Yuan Shisheng, during the demonstrations in Lhasa on March 5, 1988. Three others were charged as accomplices (see Nos.35-37 this list). Another inmate, Champa Choephel (No.39 this list), was secretly accused of involvement in the incident. A sixth (see Tamdrin No.38 this list) also may have been accused of being present.

There had been reports that for 18 months, Lobsang Tenzin was held incommunicado in a small, wet cell; that his hands and feet were chained; and that he was denied essential medication. However, at 9 p.m. on March 6, 1991, according to *Tibet Information Network*, his chains were finally removed. His health reportedly has badly deteriorated as a result of repeated beatings, harsh prison conditions and rheumatic illness.

Lobsang Tenzin was one of two political prisoners (see Tenpa Wangdrag, No.24 this list) who, on March 31 or April 1, 1991, handed Ambassador Lilley a letter protesting the torture and treatment of prisoners. The letter was smashed from Lilley's hand. The two were severely beaten and moved to until isolation cells. On April 27, after two protests by other prisoners against Lobsang Tenzin's and Tenpa Wangdrag's continued isolation, the two, along with three others who were present at the time of the initial incident (see Nos.27, 53, 69 this list), were chained hand and foot and taken to Sangyip. The following day, in handcuffs only, they were moved to TAR Regional Prison Center No.2 in Powa Dzong Nyingtri (Nying-khri).⁸⁵ From there they were shipped to a nearby prison in Damchu, 200 kilometers northeast of Lhasa in Kongpo. Two guards accompanied each prisoner and the drivers were under orders not to stop

⁸³ It is reliably known that Lobsang Tenzin was a university student at the time of his arrest. The high school notation is a mis-interpretation of a general Tibetan term for student.

⁸⁴ The two years may refer to the reprieve period.

⁸⁵ On April 27, a third protest against moving the prisoners was violently suppressed. Twenty some prisoners asked about the missing men; the guard phoned for assistance and a large contingent of armed soldiers moved in. Each protestor was tied with rope. Four to five guards then beat each one unconscious, some several times. Prison staff was not permitted to intervene. Most of the protesting men were put in isolation cells, some in manacles.

at any point along the route. It is reliably reported that of the five, at least Lobsang Tenzin and Tenpa Wangdrag were placed in isolation upon arrival at Damchu. On June 1, the prisoners were removed from isolation. All except Pemba, who was ordered to paint furniture, were put to work in the prison's vegetable gardens. Reports of their return to Seiru are probably incorrect. They reportedly remain in Powo Nyingtri or a section of it unattached to the main facility.

35. SONAM WANGDU-2 (Bsod-nams dbang-'du), 36; from Lhasa; a businessman; sentenced to life in prison.

Sonam Wangdu, also known as Shopring (?), but usually as Shungden (Gzhung-ldan) or Shukden (Shugs-ldan), is No.20 on List No.2; from Town-3, Lhasa; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Sonam Wangdu was charged as Lobsang Tenzin's (No.34 this list) accomplice and received a seven-year sentence. A Xinhua dispatch records a life sentence.

There is concern that Sonam Wangdu may be close to death. According to a report from a group of Tibetans in Lhasa, he can no longer control his bladder or support his own weight (Tibet Information Network, November 30, 1991). After a two-month hospitalization at People's Hospital in Lhasa early in 1991 and brief stays later in the year, Sonam Wangdu was returned to Drapchi in spite of injuries that had not healed. In mid-February, when he was first returned to the prison, he had to be carried or dragged from the hospital by Chinese security guards. Earlier unconfirmed reports suggested that Sonam Wangdu was seriously injured when prisoners protesting the December 15, 1990 death of Lhakpa Tsering were beaten. Sonam Wangdu is now held incommunicado. As of November 1991, no one was permitted to assist him.

36. GYALTSEN CHOEPHEL (Rgyal-mtshan chos-'phel), 22; from Lhasa, a businessman; sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

Gyaltsen Choephel is No.21 on List No.2; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Gyaltsen Choephel was implicated in the death of a People's Armed Police officer (see Lobsang Tenzin, No.34 this list). For details of recent severe prison discipline, see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

37. TSERING DONDRUP-2 (Tshe-ring don-grub), 30; from Lhasa; a religious student; sentenced to ten years in prison.

Tsering Dondrup is No.22 on List No.2; arrested March 19, 1988; a student at the Academy of Tibetan Buddhism; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Tsering Dondrup was implicated in the death of a People's Armed Police officer (see Lobsang Tenzin, No.34 this list). For details of recent severe prison discipline, see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

38. TAMDRIN-1 (Rta-mgrin), 24; from Medro Gongkar; a Ganden monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

Tamdrin is No.14 on List No.2; arrested April 18, 1988.

Tamdrin, who had not yet taken formal vows, was one of two monks sentenced on January 19, 1989 for participating in the March 1988 demonstration in Lhasa. One report suggested he was accused of being present at the site where a policeman died (see No.34 this list). Twenty two other Tibetans were sentenced on the same day as Tamdrin.

For details of recent severe prison discipline, see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

39. CHAMPA CHOEPHEL (Byams-pa chos-'phel), 22; from Taktse Dzong; a Ganden monk, sentenced to three years in prison; released.

Champa Choephel, under his lay name Bagdro-1 (Bag-gro),⁸⁶ is No.15 on List No.2; from Taktse Dzong Tsang Ngog (Stag-rtse rdzong Tshang-ngog?).

Champa Choephel was accused of involvement in the incident resulting in a policeman's death; however, the charges were never published (see Lobsang Tenzin, No.34 this list).

40. DONDRUP DORJE (Don-grub rdo-rje),⁸⁷ 45; from Lhasa; a Shoe & Hat Factory driver; sentenced to five years in prison.

Dondrup Dorje is No.121 on list No.2; arrested March 1989.

Dondrup Dorje was sentenced on November 30, 1989 on charges of "counterrevolutionary agitation" and mimeographing "reactionary leaflets to slander the socialist system." In addition to his prison term, he was deprived of his political rights for two years. According to a Radio Lhasa account, Dondrup Dorje was arrested for the second time in March 1989; his previous arrest, on October 15, 1987 resulted in nine months' imprisonment at Gusa Prison for alleged involvement in the pro-independence demonstration on October 1, 1987. It is reported that Dondrup Dorje was regularly beaten at that time, leaving him partially deaf; he was chained hand and foot for three months in a cell he shared with 20 others.

41. GYALTSEN OEZER (Rgyal-mtshan 'od-zer), 23; from Chushul Dzong; a Nyethang Ratoc⁸⁸ monk; sentenced to four years in prison.

Gyaltsen Oezer is No.63 on List No.2; from Chushul Ratoc; arrested April 26, 1989.

Gyaltsen Oezer, lay name Dawa-2 (Zla-ba),⁸⁹ was one of eight (see Nos.42, 51-52, 55, 59, 72, 74 this list) sentenced on September 12, 1989. In addition to his prison term, he was deprived of his political rights for one year. Xinhua reported (September 13, 1989) that Gyaltsen Oezer and another monk (see Gyaltsen Choedrag, No.42 this list) "hung a Tibetan independence flag in the monastery, took part in disturbances and shouted reactionary slogans." Gyaltsen Oezer allegedly inscribed the banner with the "reactionary" phrases: "Tibet is independent." "This is its national flag." "Do not remove."

For details of recent severe prison discipline, see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

42. GYALTSEN CHOEDRAG (Rgyal-mtshan chos-grags), 25; from Chushul Dzong; a Nyethang Ratoc monk; sentenced to three years in prison.

Gyaltsen, under his lay name Nangkar (Snang-dkar),⁹⁰ is No.64 on List No.2; from Chushul Ratoc; arrested April 26, 1989.

⁸⁶Referred to as Patko in *Merciless Repression*.

⁸⁷Referred to as Dhondrup Dorje in *Two Years After Tiananmen*.

⁸⁸The monastery is south of Lhasa.

⁸⁹Referred to only by that name in *Repression in China Since June 4, 1989 and other publications*.

⁹⁰Referred to as Namkha in *Repression in China Since June 4*.

For further details about Gyalsen Choedrag, see Gyalsen Ozer (No.41 this list).

43. LHUNDRUP JINPA (Lhun-grub sbyin-pa), 25; from Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong; a Tsuglhakhang monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

Lhundrup Jinpa, listed as Dawa Wangdu (*Zla-ba dbang-'du*), is No.47 on List No.2; sentenced to six years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

*Lhundrup Jinpa, lay name Dawa-3 (*Zla-ba*), received his sentence for alleged participation in demonstrations and for putting up pro-independence posters. He reportedly was arrested on April 14, 1989.*

44. NGAWANG CHAMTSUL (Ngag-dbang byams-tshul), 30; from Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong; a Potala monk; sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

Ngawang Chamtsul, about 20; under his lay name Loyag-1 (*Lo-yag*),⁹¹ is No.88 on List No.2; born in Lhoka Lhundrup Dzong; arrested March 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

*Ngawang Chamtsul was deprived of his political rights for five years by the Lhasa Intermediate People's Court at a mass rally on December 6, 1989. He was charged, under Articles 102, 97 and 52 of the Criminal Law, with engaging in "counterrevolutionary propaganda, inflammatory delusion and espionage." According to *Tibet Radio* (December 7, 1989, in FBIS, December 20), Ngawang Chamtsul "actively collected intelligence for the enemy abroad, instigated the masses to hinder the enforcement of state laws and regulations, and jeopardized national unity." Before his arrest, Ngawang Chamtsul was a caretaker monk at the Potala Palace, formerly the residence of the Dalai Lama.*

45. TSERING-2 (Tshe-ring), 48; from Kham Minyak (Khams mi-nyag); a carpenter; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Tsering, also known as Tsering Kyokpa (Tshe-ring kyog-pa), was tried and sentenced on October 5, 1989 by the Lhasa Intermediate People's Court for allegedly shouting "reactionary slogans" at a demonstration on March 5, 1988. Formerly a monk at Sera Monastery, he took part in another demonstration, on December 10, 1988, during which he was shot in the abdomen.

For details of recent severe prison discipline, see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

46. THUPTEN TSERING-2 (Thub-bstan tshe-ring), 64; from Nagchu (Nag-chu); a Sera monastery storekeeper; sentenced to six years in prison.

Thupten Tsering is No.3 on List No.2; born in Damshung Dzong ('Dam-gzung rdzong); arrested December 1987; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Thupten Tsering was videotaped at the same time as Yulo Dawa Tsering (No.1 this list) and the charges against him are the same. However, the date of his sentencing is not clear. Another document lists Thupten Tsering as the treasurer at Sera Monastery.

47. NGAWANG TENZIN (Ngag-dbang bstan-'dzin), 21; from Toelung Dechen; a Kyemolung (Skyor-mo-lung) monk; sentenced to eight years in prison.

Ngawang Tenzin, under his lay name Nyima-1 (*Nyi-ma*), is No.86 on List No.2; arrested 1989.

⁹¹Referred to as *Loye* in *Repression in China Since June 4*.

Ngawang Tenzin is one of four monks (see Nos.48-50 this list) from Kyemolung Monastery imprisoned in Drapchi whose alleged offenses are unrecorded. However, they are known to have shouted slogans from the front of the Jokhang on June 1, 1988. For this they were arrested and beaten but released after 40 days. One month later, Work Inspection teams interrogated the four in the monastery. On March 12, 1989, the four put up posters in the monastery; on March 18 they were arrested. The Public Security Bureau officials did not interrogate them until November. A fifth monk, Ngawang Tsondru-1 (Ngag-dbang brtson 'grus), who was allegedly implicated in the case, died or committed suicide in December 1991 as a result of interrogation. Four others were expelled from the monastery.

48. NGAWANG SHENYEN (Ngag-dbang bshes-gnyen), 25; from Toelung Dechen; a Kyemolung monk; sentenced to six years in prison.

Ngawang Shenyen, under the name Phuntsog Dorje-1 (Phun-tshogs rdo-rje), is No.84 on List No.2; arrested 1989.

For details about Ngawang Shenyen, lay name Phun Dorje (Phun rdo-rje), see Ngawang Tenzin (No.47 this list).

49. NGAWANG TSULTRIM-2 (Ngag-dbang tshul-khrims), 24; from Toelung Dechen; a Kyemolung monk; sentenced to six years in prison.

Ngawang Tsultrim, under his lay name Penpa-2 (Spen-pa), is No.87 on List No.2; arrested in 1989.

For details about Ngawang Tsultrim see Ngawang Tenzin (No.47 this list).

50. NGAWANG RABSANG (Ngag-dbang rab-bzang), 18; from Toelung Dechen; a Kyemolung monk; sentenced to three years in prison.

Ngawang Rabsang, under his lay name Norbu (Nor-bu), is No.85 on List No.2; arrested 1989.

For details about Ngawang Rabsang, see Ngawang Tenzin (No.47 this list).

51. TENZIN PHUNTSOG (Bstan-'dzin phun-tshogs), 36; from Lhasa; a Sera monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

Tenzin Phuntsog is No.138 on List No.2; born in Lhasa, Ramoche (Ra-mo-che); arrested in March 1989.

Tenzin Phuntsog along with another dissident (Ngodrup, No.52 this list; see also No.6 this list) were sentenced on September 12, 1989 (Xinhua, September 13, 1989). Along with his prison sentence, Tenzin Phuntsog was deprived of his political right for one year. His reported repentance may have earned him a relatively light sentence.

Both men allegedly provided information on events in Tibet to agents of the Dalai Lama. According to Radio Lhasa (August 23, 1989), "The cases of (Tenzin Phuntsog) and (Ngodrup) clearly show people that the Lhasa riots were by no means nationality and religious issues and had nothing to do with democracy, freedom and human rights. In fact, these riots were premeditated political criminal activities plotted by separatists at home and abroad with the aim of splitting the motherland."

A September 13, 1989 broadcast further alleged that "while visiting relatives in India...from October 1986 until October 1988, culprit (Tenzin Phuntsog) called on the Ministry of Security of the Dalai clique twice to accept special assignments.... Culprit (Ngodrup) visited relatives in India in November (1987). Before returning home, he (also) accepted a mission.... (Tenzin Phuntsog and Ngodrup) sent what they obtained to the Ministry of Security of the

*Dalai clique through foreigners. These two persons' criminal offenses, which impaired China's national security, constituted the crime of espionage.... As secret agent (Tenzin Phuntsog) sincerely confessed his crimes and made contributions to the investigation into the case, he was given leniency.*⁹²

52. NGODRUP-2 (Dngos-grub), 37; from Lhasa; a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; sentenced to ten years in prison.

Ngodrup Phuntsog (Dngos-grub phun-tshogs), 20,⁹³ is No.139 on List No.2; born in Lhasa, Dharpa Ling (Dar-po gling); arrested March 1989; sentenced to eleven years in prison.

In addition to his senience, Ngodrup, known as Ngo-phun (Dngos-phun), was deprived of his political rights for four years. There is speculation that the reason for Ngodrup's arrest had to do with his supplying food and tea from his restaurant in Lhasa to participants in the 1988 demonstrations. The restaurant, which he had opened with his three sisters, was a meeting place for people wanting to discuss politics. It is possible this was Ngodrup's second arrest, the first coming in 1987 immediately after he returned from India where he had gone in late 1985. Prior to his work at the CPPCC, Ngodrup was employed in the Municipal Housing Construction Company, first as a construction worker and later in so-called managerial positions. Prior to 1959, Ngodrup's father was a member of the Tibetan army with some 100 people under his command; his mother was a small stall-keeper in Lhasa. One sister was active in a volunteer attempt to rebuild Ganden Monastery after the Cultural Revolution; another was imprisoned during the Cultural Revolution.

53. TENPA PHULCHUNG (Bstan-pa phul-byung), 47; from Lhasa; an accountant in a co-operative; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Tenpa Phulchung is No.4 on List No.2; born in Gyalkha Lam (Rgyal-kha lam), Lhasa; arrested December 15, 1987; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

The arrest of Tenpa Phulchung, who was employed in a city shoe factory cooperative, was probably for allegedly possessing posters advocating Tibetan independence. For information about Tenpa Phulchung's involvement in a prison protest and his current whereabouts, see Lobsang Tenzin (No.34 this list).

54. THUPTEN NAMDROL (Thub-bstan rnam-sgrol), 63; from Lhoka Lhodrak (Lho-kha Lho-brag); a Dralhaluphug monk; sentenced to nine years in prison.

Thupten Namdrol, under the name Namdrol (Rnam-sgrol), is No.2 on List No.2; born in Gyatso Dzong (Rgya-mtsho rdzong); arrested December 15, 1987; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

According to other sources, Thupten Namdrol was arrested on December 14, 1987 and his native place is Dagpo Cyatsha Dzong (Dwags-po Rgya-tsha rdzong). The charges against him are not known. Thupten Namdrol has been referred to as a caretaker monk at the Jokhang. The confusion about his affiliation is due to the fact that Dralhaluphug monks are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Jokhang.

⁹²Tenzin Phuntsog allegedly colluded with Ngawang Gyaltsen (see No.6 this list), who may be the same Drepung monk sentenced along with nine others. However, there is a discrepancy between the sentences noted for Ngawang Gyaltsen on the official list and in the Xinhua report (September 13, 1989). While it is conceivable there are two Ngawang Gyaltsens, it is more likely the five-year sentence reported by Xinhua referred only to Tenzin Phuntsog's prison term. Ngawang Gyaltsen was referred to in *News From Asia Watch*, "Update No.3" as Ngawang Gainsing.

⁹³In spite of the age discrepancy, other sources indicate the references are clearly to the same person. Ngodrup is now in his mid-thirties.

For details about recent severe prison discipline, see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

55. TSERING NGODRUP (Tshe-ring dngos-grub),⁹⁴ 59; from Lhoka Lhunse (Lho-kha Lho-rtse); employed in the Lhasa Gernyer (Sger-gnyer)⁹⁵ Restaurant; sentenced to 12 years in prison.

Tsering Ngodrup is No.90 on List No.2; born in Tsона Dzong (Mtsho-sna rdzong); arrested March 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Tsering Ngodrup, incorrectly recorded in an earlier report as a worker in a quarry co-operative, was sentenced on September 12, 1989 by the Lhasa Municipal Court. He was accused of spying for the Dalai Lama and charged with engaging in "counterrevolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion." In addition to his prison sentence, Tsering Ngodrup was deprived of his political rights for four years. Radio Lhasa (September 13, 1989) reported that during the March 1989 demonstration, he incited young people to sing "reactionary" Tibetan independence songs, "delivered speeches stirring up separatist emotion, wantonly robbed, destroyed and set on fire public and private properties, and beat up public security officers. In doing so, (he) ran utterly rampant, seriously disrupting social order and upsetting stability and unity in Lhasa."

Tsering Ngodrup was further accused of contacting Tibetan exile authorities. Upon his return from abroad, he allegedly engaged in "espionage activities," including gathering lists of those detained by the Chinese for interrogation and of those wounded during the March 5 and July 10, 1988 demonstrations in Lhasa. He reportedly visited relatives in India in 1987 and wrote a coded letter in October 1988 to the "security department of the Dalai Lama clique" (Amnesty International, ASA 17/10/90).

56. TSERING DORJE-1 (Tshe-ring rdo-rje),⁹⁶ 27; from Lhasa; employed in the Grain Store Office; sentenced to three years in prison; released.

Tsering Dorje is No.24 on List No.2; a businessman; arrested March 7, 1988.

Tsering Dorje was sentenced January 19, 1989 on charges of "damaging public property." He was arrested on the night of September 28, 1987 and released in 1991 after completing his sentence.

57. DAWA-4 (Zla-ba), 27; from Chushul Dzong; a nomad; sentenced to three years in prison.

Dawa is No.135 on List No.2; arrested 1990; sentenced to four years in prison.

58. TENZIN-1 (Bstan-'dzin), 18; from Lhasa City; sentenced to five years in prison.

59. KEISANG (Skal-bzang), 24; from Lhasa City; a carpenter; sentenced to four years in prison.

Kelsang is No.122 on List No.2; born in Lhasa, Chagshing (Lcags-shing); arrested 1989; sentenced to eight years⁹⁷ in prison.

⁹⁴He is probably the prisoner Cering Ngoizhu (Tshe-ring dngos-grub), reported in *Repression in China Since June 4*.

⁹⁵Gernyer means private in the sense that the restaurant is not a government enterprise.

⁹⁶Tsering Dorje appears to be No.52 in *Evasion Scrutiny*.

⁹⁷The discrepancy in sentence length cannot be reconciled.

Kelsang was sentenced by the Lhasa Municipal Court on September 12, 1989 for "destruction of property" during the March 5, 1989 demonstration.

60. DRADUL-2 (Dgra-'dul), 23; from Lhasa City; an ex-soldier; sentenced to sixteen years in prison.

Dradul is No.91 on List No.2; born in Lhasa, Town 2; arrested 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

61. DORJE-1 (Rdo-rje), 26; from Lhasa Shol (Zhola); a stonemason; sentenced to four years in prison.

Dorje is No.97 on List No.2; arrested 1989.

Dorje was one of three Tibetans (see No.65 this list) accused of taking part in violent demonstrations in Lhasa on March 8, 1989 and sentenced to prison terms on September 28, 1989 (FBIS, October 10, 1989). He allegedly chanted "reactionary slogans" and stoned police officials and public buildings.

62. CHOEDEN (Chos-khan), 28; from Lhoka Danak (Lho-kha Rta-nag); a farmer; sentenced to two years in prison.

Choeden is No.95 on List No.2; arrested 1989.

63. TENZIN WANGYAL (Bstan-'dzin dbang-rgyal), 22; from Lhasa; a job seeker; sentenced to two or three years in prison.

Tenzin Wangyal is No.134 on List No.2; arrested 1989; sentenced to two and a half years in prison; released.

64. PENPA TSERING (Spen-pa tshe-ring)⁹⁸ 22; from Lhasa; a stonemason; sentenced to ten years in prison.

Penpa Tsering is No.143 on List No.2; from Lhasa Sungchoe Ra (Gsung-chos ra); arrested in 1987.

According to a Tibet Information Network copy of the final court judgement, Penpa Tsering was convicted for setting a Public Transport Property vehicle on fire during a demonstration on the afternoon of October 1, 1987. He was sentenced on June 19, 1988 with his term starting from the date of his arrest, October 16, 1987. Of those involved in the incident, Penpa Tsering allegedly was the chief instigator and primary criminal.

65. DAWA TSERING-1 (Zla-ba tshe-ring), 20; from Lhasa; a job seeker; sentenced to four years in prison.

Dawa Tsering "participated positively in the troops of rioters, shouted reactionary slogans such as 'Tibetan Independence,' as well as throwing stones at buildings and soldiers" (Tibet Daily, October 5, 1989). For further sentencing information, see Dorje (No.61 this list).

66. MIGMAR TSERING (Mig-dmar tshe-ring),⁹⁹ 20; from Lhasa; a student; sentenced to one and a half years in prison.

⁹⁸Referred to in some publications as Tenpa Tsering.

⁹⁹Referred to as Mina Tsering in *Punishment Season: Human Rights in China After Martial Law*, Asia Watch, March 1990 (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1990) and in other publications.

Migmar Tsering is No.131 on List No.2; born in Lhasa Tromsigang; arrested 1989; sentenced to two and a half years in prison; released.

Migmar Tsering is one of five Lhasa middle-school students (see No.71 this list; the others are unaccounted for) arrested on November 4, 1989. All the arrests were confirmed by the government on December 8, 1989 (Radio Lhasa, December 8, 1989; Reuters, December 9, 1989; and FBIS, December 19, 1989). The group was accused of "ganging up together to illegally establish a counterrevolutionary organization, Ganechen (Gang-can) Youth Association [also known as the "Young Lions"] in March 1988 with the aim of carrying out counterrevolutionary activities. The youths wrote and printed a large number of reactionary propaganda materials and produced banners marked with lions of the snowy mountains, the symbol of Tibetan independence, which they then posted in many streets, temples and in the school. They vilified the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system, plotting to undermine the unity of the motherland and national solidarity. They also preached Tibetan independence. This counterrevolutionary organization was 'cracked down upon' by our public security organ on November 4, 1989 and its members arrested on December 8, 1989. To consolidate our proletarian dictatorship and severely punish counterrevolutionary elements who are guilty of the crime of splitting the motherland, the Lhasa City Public Security Bureau, with the approval of the Lhasa City People's Procuratorate, arrested the five..." (Reuters, December 19, 1989, in FBIS, December 19).

67. DAWA CHUNGDAG (Zla-ba chung-bdag), 17; from Lhasa; a carpenter; sentenced to three years in prison.

On the 1990 Drapchi list, Dawa Chungdag's sentence was noted as eight years.

68. SONAM TOPGYAL (Bsod-nams stobs-rgyal), 24; from Lhasa; a painter; sentenced to five years in prison.

Sonam Tobgyal is No.94 on List No.2; born in Lhasa, Dharpa Ling (Dar-po gling); arrested 1989; sentenced to six years in prison.

For details of recent severe prison discipline see Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 this list).

69. PENPA-3 (Spen-pa), 25; from Lhasa; a painter;¹⁰⁰ sentenced to three years in prison.

Penpa is No.130 on List No.2; born in Lhasa, Tsemonling (Tsho-smon gling).

Penpa, when sentenced on July 29, 1989 for his participation in the March 5, 1989 protests, was also deprived of his political rights for one year. The sentence was not made public until August 6. A Xinhua account (August 6, 1989), reported that "Criminal (Penpa) actively participated in various tumultuous counterrevolutionary activities. He took the lead in shouting reactionary slogans, waving the 'banner of the snow mountains and lions' and willfully destroying public property."

Penpa may be the Bu Penpa (Po Spen-pa),¹⁰¹ who according to an unconfirmed report, had his sentence extended by five years and was moved from Outridu to Drapchi (Tibet Information Network, August 31, 1991) and is now probably in Powo Nyingtri. For information about Penpa's prison protest activities, see Lobsang Tenzin (No.34 this list).

70. PHURBU TSERING-2 (Phur-bu tshe-ring), 25; from Lhasa; a painter; sentenced to three years in prison.

¹⁰⁰May refer to Thangka painting, a traditional Tibetan art form.

¹⁰¹Bu means boy.

Phurbu Tsering, under the name Phurtse (Phur-tshe), is No.92 on List No.2; arrested 1989; sentenced to four years in prison.

71. LHAKPA TSERING-1 (Lhag-pa tshe-ring), 19; from Lhasa; a student; sentenced to three years in prison.

Lhakpa Tsering died, probably as a result of torture, in Drapchi Prison, Lhasa, on December 15, 1990; he was 20 years old. He reportedly was beaten for refusing to accept restrictions imposed prior to an expected visit from foreigners. After his relatives received his body on December 16, they asked for an inquest. At the post-mortem, held at the burial site and attended by a Tibetan doctor and an official from the local People's Procuratorate, it reportedly was evident that Lhakpa Tsering's body "bore many bruise marks." Unofficial statements made by doctors and officials who conducted the autopsy indicated the prisoner died as a result of internal infection due to failure to treat intestinal lacerations caused by the beatings. There has been no detailed official report. Another detailed, but unconfirmed account, that Lhakpa Tsering's family was offered help with funeral expenses, food, butter and a payment of 300 yuan, equivalent to two months' salary, has fueled suspicion of prison complicity in his death.

Xinhua (April 6, 1991) quoted a speech by Gyaltsen Norbu, the chairman of the Tibet regional government, to then U.S. Ambassador James Lilley, which stated that Lhakpa Tsering had become ill in November 1991 and had died of appendicitis and peritonitis. Chinese authorities have not, however, explained why Lhakpa Tsering was never hospitalized. Unofficial sources report that doctors at the prison hospital refused him treatment.

A silent protest over Lhakpa Tsering's death by 93 prisoners in the male section of Drapchi resulted in several unprecedented moves by authorities. PLA troops were brought into the prison on December 16 where they remained until the following morning. Visitors on December 20 were offered tea and food in an attempt to dissuade them from reporting that almost all the prisoners had swollen faces and many had bruises on their heads.

For further details about Lhakpa Tsering's activities see Migmar Tsering (No.66 this list).

72. DAWA-5 (Zla-ba), 25; from Lhasa City; a stonemason; sentenced to eight years in prison.

Dawa is No.115 on List No.2; born in Lhasa, Kyire; arrested 1989; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Dawa was sentenced by the Lhasa Municipal Court on September 12, 1989 for "destruction of property" during the March 5, 1989 demonstrations (*Lhasa Radio*, September 12, 1989).

73. THUPTEN GYURMED (Thub-bstan 'gyur-med), 18; from Lhasa City; a job seeker; sentenced to three years in prison.

74. PASANG-1 (Pa-sangs), 21; from Lhasa City; a laborer; sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

According to *Radio Lhasa* (September 13, 1989), Pasang was sentenced to a life term by the Lhasa Intermediate Court on September 12, 1989 for "burning, looting and rioting" during the March 1989 demonstrations.

75. CHUNGDAK-2 (Chung-bdag),¹⁰² female; from Lhasa City; in business; sentenced to five years in prison.

¹⁰²Referred to as Pumo Chungdag in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and other publications.

76. NGAWANG (Ngag-dbang),¹⁰³ female; from Lhasa City, in private business; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Ngawang,¹⁰⁴ a female in her forties, is No.400 on List No.2; arrested March 1989; sentenced to six years in prison; in third division of Drapchi.

On a previous document, the 37-year-old Ngawang is listed as Ngawang Yudron-2 (Ngag-dbang g.yu-sgron). She was arrested following the Lhasa demonstrations in March 1989. Her son, Migmar Tenzin-I (Mig-dmar bstan-dzin), 25, lost his job as an electronics technician for the Tibet Regional Government because of his mother's separatist activities. The April 6, 1991 letter notifying him of his dismissal explicitly stated that his own conduct was good.

77. NGAWANG TSONDRU-2 (Ngag-dbang brtson-'grus), 26; from Toelung; a Dingkha (Lding-ka) monk; sentenced to four years in prison.

NGAWANG TSONDRU IS NO.3 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED MARCH 17, 1991; IN GUTSA; MAY HAVE BEEN MOVED TO DRAPCHI.

Ngawang Tsodru was one among a group of at least five and possibly eight people (see Nos.78-81), including monks and nuns, arrested in connection with a demonstration in Lhasa on March 17, 1991. Protestors, shouting pro-independence slogans, tried to unfurl the outlawed Tibetan flag outside the Jokhang Temple (Reuters, March 30, 1991). According to an unconfirmed report, an announcement was made to Sera monks during a meeting with officials during the second week in May 1991, that all Dingkha monks had been expelled and their monastery closed. Subsequent reports said that the announcement was an attempt at intimidation and, in fact, Dingkha Monastery was still functioning.

78. NGAWANG ZOEPa (Ngag-dbang bzod-pa),¹⁰⁵ 28; from Toelung; a Dingkha monk; sentenced to five years in prison.

NGAWANG ZOEPa, A CHANTING MASTER, IS NO.1 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED ON MARCH 17, 1991; SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS IN PRISON;¹⁰⁶ IN GUTSA; MAY HAVE BEEN MOVED TO DRAPCHI.

For further information about the activities of Ngawang Zoepa, see Ngawang Tsodru (No.77 this list).

79. NGAWANG LEGSHE (Ngag-dbang legs-bshad), 22; from Toelung; a Dingkha monk; sentenced to four years in prison.

NGAWANG LEGSHE IS NO.5 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED MARCH 17, 1991; IN GUTSA; MAY HAVE BEEN MOVED TO DRAPCHI.

For further information about the activities of Ngawang Legshe, see Ngawang Tsodru (No.77 this list).

¹⁰³Referred to as Pumo Ngawang in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and other publications.

¹⁰⁴Referred to as Pumo Chungdag in *Two Years After Tiananmen*.

¹⁰⁵Referred to as Ngawang Tsoeapa in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and other publications.

¹⁰⁶The discrepancy in sentence length cannot be reconciled.

80. KELSANG GYALTSEN (Skal-bzang rgyal-mtshan),¹⁰⁷ 25; from Damshung; a Dingkha monk; sentenced to six years in prison.

KELSANG GYALTSEN IS NO.2 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED MARCH 17, 1991; SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON; IN GUTSA; MAY HAVE BEEN MOVED TO DRAPCHI.

For further information about the activities of Kelsang Gyaltsen, see Ngawang Tsondru (No.77 this list).

81. NGAWANG NAMGYAL-1 (Ngag-dbang rnam-gyal), 22; from Damshung; a Dingkha monk; sentenced to three years in prison.

NGAWANG NAMGYAL IS NO.4 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED MARCH 17, 1991; IN GUTSA; MAY HAVE BEEN MOVED TO DRAPCHI.

For further information about the activities of Ngawang Namgyal, see Ngawang Tsondru (No.77 this list).

82. PENPA-4 (Spen-pa), 22; from Toelung Dechen; a Dingkha monk; sentenced to six years in prison.

PENPA, UNDER HIS ORDINATION NAME, NGAWANG LUDRUP-2,¹⁰⁸ IS NO.4 ON LIST NO.3; ARRESTED MARCH 1991; POSTERING, NOT DEMONSTRATING; NOT YET SENTENCED; IN TOELUNG DECHEN SHEN¹⁰⁹ PRISON.

Penpa was arrested in the last week of April 1991, sometime after the arrests of the other Dingkha monks, and originally held in a local prison in Dechen Dzong. According to another monk's report, there "were [posters] on the walls in Toelung. They charged him and said the handwriting was similar. So they...put him in prison."

83. TSETEN NORGYE¹¹⁰ (Tshe-brtan nor-rgyas), 51; from Banakshol (Sbra-nag-zhol),¹¹¹ employed at the Banakshol Guest House; sentenced to four years in prison.

Tseten Norgye is No.133 on List No.2; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1989; sentenced to six years in prison.

Tseten Norgye was arrested on April 23, 1989 as a pro-independence leader. He was formally charged "according to the law" on November 10, 1989, summoned to trial on February 6, 1991 and tried on February 8, after only two days to prepare his case. He was sentenced in late February (Tibet Information Network, March 17, 1991). Others involved in the case were tried at the same time.

According to a summary of an official announcement (Tibet Information Network, February 13, 1991), Tseten Norgye, originally from Cyanse (Rgyal-ris), was accused of joining an "anti-government organization in 1988, the previously unknown Uprising Group for Tibetan Independence...and engaging in collecting information for the Dalai Lama Group." He reportedly also distributed "counterrevolutionary" literature, which he produced on a

¹⁰⁷Referred to as Kelsang Gyentse in *Two Years After Tiananmen and other publications*.

¹⁰⁸Sometimes spelled Lhundrup.

¹⁰⁹Shen is the Tibetan rendering of *xian*. It means county.

¹¹⁰Also known as Tseten Norgyal.

¹¹¹Alternatively spelled Dranakshol.

mimeograph machine at his workplace where he was employed as a receptionist. Allegedly, he learned the documents by heart and spread their contents by word of mouth. The procuracy statement, however, only charged him, under Article 102, as an accessory to a joint crime, that of "inciting the overthrow of the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system."

The police learned of Tseten Norgye's activities through an informer. His arrest, along with those of a number of other Tibetans (see Thupten Tsering, No.4 Other Prisoners in Lhasa, this list), came in a raid on his home by seven police officers. He was initially held incommunicado in Lhasa's Chakpori (Lags-po-ri) Prison, believed to be a detention center run by either the Army or the People's Armed Police, and reportedly was tortured and possibly blinded in one eye during interrogation. Sources have reported that after he was moved from Chakpori his conditions improved and he was allowed visits from his family. A previous prison sentence, variously reported as twelve or twenty years, ended in 1985.

According to reports from Lhasa, Tseten Norgye's family is in severe financial straits, selling domestic goods to pay for food.

84. CHAM-NCOE (Byams-dngos), 45; from Barkhor Clinic; employed at Barkhor Nangrong (Nangrong) East; sentenced to thirteen years in prison.

Cham-ngeoe, about 20,¹¹² is No.154 on List No.2; from Lhasa; arrested in 1989; sentenced to twelve years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

Cham-ngeoe refers to Champa Ngodrup (Byams-pa dngos-grub), a Tibetan doctor from Chengguan Qu Barkhor Clinic in Lhasa who was sentenced for copying, at two different times, lists of names of those arrested or injured during two 1988 pro-independence demonstrations in Lhasa. The December 25, 1990 court decision by the Lhasa Municipal People's Court said the sentence was passed "in order to strengthen the unity of the Motherland...and to stabilize the democratic rights of the people." Champa Ngodrup, who allegedly "confessed," was described as "harboring counterrevolutionary aims."

According to Chinese authorities, Champa Ngodrup committed two crimes. He gave Lhamo Yangchen, a Tibetan woman, the names of some of those arrested from the March 5, 1988 demonstration. In December 1988, Lhamo Yangchen brought another list, this one from the December 10 demonstration, and "made" Champa Ngodrup copy it. Since, according to the Chinese, she is a "foreign resident" and the lists were considered state secrets, Champa Ngodrup was charged under Article 97(1) of the Chinese Criminal Code¹¹³ and was convicted of committing the crime of being an "agent."

Champa Ngodrup, South Barkhor, Outer Door No.26, Inner Section No.5, was first detained on October 10, 1989. Held for ten months without charge, he was not formally arrested until August 13, 1990. The one-day trial took place on December 24. Champa Ngodrup was detained once before, on October 27, 1987.

A Ratoe monk named Choejor employed at the clinic, who reportedly had just been released from prison, is also implicated for allegedly supplying some of the names for the first list. It is uncertain if he has been arrested (Tibet Information Network, August 30, 1991). He may be Lobsang Choejor (No.66 List No.2).

¹¹²In spite of the age discrepancy, other information indicates the two entries refer to the same person. According to all other accounts, Jam-ngeoe is in his forties.

¹¹³The article deals with acts of espionage; Section 1 concerns "stealing or secretly gathering or providing intelligence for an enemy."

85. TAMDRIN SITHAR (Rta-mgrin Sri-mthar),¹¹⁴ sentenced to twelve years in prison.
- Tamdrin Sithar, 33, of the Kunsang-tse (Kun-bzang-rtsé) family, reportedly was imprisoned from 1971-75 for underground activities; then re-arrested on August 26, 1983 and sentenced in August or September 1984. According to an Asia Watch source, Tamdrin Sithar was a middle school teacher prior to his arrest. He reportedly was accused of being a spy for the Dalai Lama, a charge that indicated he probably had in his possession printed political materials from Dharamsala, the seat of the Tibetan government-in-exile.
86. LOBSANG SHERAB (Blo-bzang shes-rab), 27; sentenced to four years in prison.
87. LHUNDRUP MONLAM (Lhun-grub smon-lam), 26; sentenced to four and a half years in prison.
- Lhundrup Monlam, about 20, is No.81 on List No.2; born in Gyaltse Dzong (Rgyal-tse rdzong); a monk; arrested 1990; sentenced to four years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.
88. LOBSANG TENPA-2 (Blo-bzang bstan-pa), 27; from Gyaltse Dzong; a Drongtse ('Brong-rtsé) monk; sentenced to two and a half years in prison.

Lobsang Tenpa is No.82 on List No.2; arrested 1990.

89. KHETSUN (Mkhas-btsun), 60; from Gyaltse Dzong; a Drongtse monk; sentenced to three years in prison.

Khetsun, under the name Lobsang Khetsun (Blo-bzang mkhas-btsun), is No.83 on List No.2; arrested in 1990. According to this list he is about 20 years old.¹¹⁵

90. LOBSANG GELEK (Blo-bzang dge-legs), 22; from Toe Lhatse (Stod Lha-rtsé); a Sera monk; sentenced to twelve years in prison.

Lobsang Gelek is No.140 on List No.2; born in Nyemo; arrested 1989.

Lobsang Gelek was arrested in mid-December 1989 and sentenced sometime before October 1990 for taking part in demonstrations and distributing leaflets. An earlier account reports he was incarcerated in Sangyip Prison.

91. No entry is recorded for this number.
92. TENDAR PHUNTSGOG (Bstan-dar phun-tshogs), 62; from Phenpo; a caretaker monk at the Potala; sentenced to nine years in prison.

On May 20, 1991, three days before the fortieth anniversary of the 17-point agreement between China and Tibet, political prisoners in Sangyip delivered a petition to prison authorities describing the agreement as having been imposed by force on an independent Tibet. At least eleven prisoners (see Nos.92-97 this list; Nos.18, 49, 112 List No.2) have been punished. Tendar Phuntsog, apparently the ringleader, reportedly was moved in chains to the Setru portion of Sangyip. All protestors were placed in isolation cells for at least three weeks. Some six were given new

¹¹⁴Tamdrin Sithar is referred to in *Human Rights in Tibet*, Asia Watch, February 1988 (New York: Human Rights Watch, 1988) as the member of the aristocratic Kunsang-tse family who had been under arrest since September 1985. There is some discrepancy between what was originally reported and what was recorded on the Drapchi list. He is referred to as Tamdin Sithar in *Two Years After Tiananmen*.

¹¹⁵Although the two entries are clearly the same person, there is no accounting for the discrepancy in ages.

sentences and moved to Drapchi (see Nos.92-97). Most of the increases were for an additional five years, for total terms of seven years. Tendar Phuntsog's nine-year term probably refers to his total sentence, longer than the others because of his apparent role as leader.

93. WANGDU (Dbang-'du), 22; from Taktse Dzong; a caretaker monk at the Tsuglhakhang; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Wangdu is No.48 on List No.2; arrested March 8, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

See Tendar Phuntsog (No.92 this list) for an explanation of the discrepancy in length of sentence.

94. LHAKPA-1 (Lhag-pa), 22; from Lhoka Gongkar; a Dralhaluphug monk; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Lhakpa, 21, is No.54 on List No.2; born in Lhoka Gongkar Tongra (Stong-ra) Chu; a monk; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

Lhakpa, sometimes spelled *Laws* (*La-bo*), was one of four monks (see Nos.55, 57 List No.2 and No.58 List No.3) accused of shouting "Independent Tibet" and other reactionary slogans while parading around the Jokhang Temple on October 25, 1989. All were sent to labor camps for three years. None of their cases went to trial. The sentences were announced on November 3, 1989 after the monks were paraded before a mass public meeting in Lhasa (*Tibet Daily*, November 6, 1989, in *Reuters*, November 16 and in *FBIS*, November 20). All four are from Dralhaluphug (*Brag-lha klu-phug*)¹¹⁶ Monastery, which reportedly was later closed by the Chinese government.

Lhakpa was moved from Sangyip to Drapchi in 1991. See Tendar Phuntsog (No.92 this list) for a further account of Lhakpa's prison activities.

95. PHURBU-2 (Phur-bu), 19; from Taktse Dzong; a Ganden monk; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Phurbu is No.16 on List No.2. arrested October 10, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

Phurbu was one of the six prisoners moved from Sangyip in 1991 (see Tendar Phuntsog, No.92 this list).

96. SODOR (Bsod-rdo), 20; from Lhoka; a Lhoka Sungthang (Lho-kha ?-thang) monk¹¹⁷; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Sodor, also called Sonam Dorje-1 (Bsod-nams rdo-rje), is No.71 on List No.2; born in Lhoka, Gongkar, Namgyal Shol (Rnam-gryal Zhol); arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip.

The increase in Sodor's sentence results from his participation in the Sangyip protests (see Tendar Phuntsog, No.92 this list).

¹¹⁶Sometimes called Palhaluphug.

¹¹⁷Sodor may be from Bumthang ('Bum-thang?) Monastery, south of Lhasa. The handwriting in the original document is unclear.

97. PHURBU TSERING-3 (Phur-bu tsbe-ring), 23; from Lhasa Tsemonling; a family man; sentenced to seven years in prison.

Phurbu Tsering, also known as Shao Mi,¹¹⁸ is No. 106 on List No.2; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

For details of Phurbu Tsering's prison protest activities, see Tendar Phuntsog (No.92 this list).

Due to strong protest by these six persons (Nos.92-97) in Sangyip Prison on 20th May 1991, their sentences were increased and they were transferred to Drapchi Prison on 28th September 1991.

98. GELEK YONTEN (Dge-legs yon-tan), 38; from Phenpo; a tailor; sentenced to seven years in prison.

According to Tibet Information Network (February 28, 1991), Gelek Yonten, married with two children, nine and seven, was detained by police in Lhasa on August 9, 1990. An unconfirmed account reports he was accused of involvement with a foreign journalist who was trying to learn about conditions in Tibet. Gelek Yonten, according to a close associate, was tortured during preliminary interrogation and forced to name another person as his accomplice (see Sonam Drolkar, No.116 List No.3).

99. KHEDRUP (Mkhas-grub), 25; from Toelung Gongkar; a monk.

Up to 23 nuns are held in Drapchi Prison from the Garu, Chubsang and Michung Rito (Mi-chung ri-khrod) Nunneries.

Prison, including one female, DAWA DROLMA-2 (Zla-ba sgrol-ma), a

her crimes constituted "counterrevolutionary instigation," Dawa the Lhasa People's Procuratorate pending further investigations, (Radio Lhasa, December 8, 1989). Formerly a temporary teacher allegedly wrote a "reactionary song" on her classroom blackboard on She also allegedly provided shelter for "rioters" and, according to (Amnesty International, UI 17/104/89).

¹¹⁸A Chinese name.

¹¹⁹The actual count is 122 (see No.91 this list).

SECTION II.

The organization of Section II is similar to that of Section I. It lists, in plain type, the identification numbers and data pertaining to all prisoners from the second list who do not appear on the first. List No.3 data appears in small capital letters and information from other sources is in italics.

PRISONER LIST, September 1991

17. SONAM DORJE-2 (Bsod-nams rdo-rje), 21; born in Medro Gongkar Gyama; a monk; arrested October 10, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

18. NGAWANG THONGLAM (Ngag-dbang mthong-lham), 23; born in Medro Gongkar; a monk; arrested October 10, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

NGAWANG THONGLAM, SOMETIMES SPELLED THONLAM (DON-LHAM) OR THOELAM, IS NO.57 ON LIST NO.3; A GANDEL MONK; DEMONSTRATED IN THE BARKHOR; ORIGINALLY SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON, BUT SENTENCE EXTENDED ONE AND A HALF YEARS FOR DEMONSTRATING INSIDE SANGYIP IN THE SPRING OF 1991; IN SANGYIP.

Ngawang Thonglam, from Drolha village where his family farms, was arrested for demonstrating or planning to demonstrate in mid-September 1989 on the Barkhor. He reportedly was spotted carrying a Tibetan flag. Not only was he arrested and sentenced, but he was expelled from the monastery. Ngawang Thonglam was one of at least eleven involved in the political protests in Sangyip (see No.92, Drapchi section List No.1) for which his sentence was increased by one and a half years. His sister, Ngawang Tsepak (Ngag-dbang tshe-dpag) (see Dawa Lhazom, No.6 List No.1, Nuns and Women in Crisis) recently completed a prison sentence. The family name is Khangsar (Khang-gsar) and his mother is known as Tsering Lhamo (Tsche-ring lha-mo).

25. SONAM GYALPO (Bsod-nams rgyal-po), about 30; born in Lhoka Gongkar Dzong; arrested September 27, 1989; released.

According to earlier reports, Sonam Gyalpo received a three-year prison term.

26. THUPTEN-2 (Thub-bstan), about 20; born in Medro Gongkar; arrested March 6, 1988; released after serving about one and a half years in prison.

27. CHAMPA PHUNTSOG-1 (Byams-pa phun-tshogs), 20; born in Lhasa; arrested March 6, 1988; released after serving about a one-and-a-half-year prison term.

28. CHAMPA PHUNTSOG-2 (Byams-pa phun-tshogs), 64; born in Phensho Lhundrup Dzong; a monk; arrested March 17, 1988; released after serving a three-year term.

Champa Phuntsog was arrested on March 17, 1988 for staging a solo demonstration on March 3. He was imprisoned in Seitrur and reportedly tortured there, then released on March 17, 1991. All told, Champa Phuntsog has spent 9,490 days in prison (Tibet Bulletin, December 1991). He was previously incarcerated between 1959-78 and from March 1979 until 1985.

41. NGAWANG GEDUN (Ngag-dbang dge-dun), 31; born in Chushul Dzong Gampa Jangthang (Gampa Byang-thang); a monk; arrested March 20, 1988; released.

Ngawang Gedun, lay name Dawa-6 (Zla-ba), was arrested in connection with the 1988 Monlam (Smon-lam) Festival (see No.42 this list). He had been treasurer or senior secretary at Drepung Monastery which he had entered

in 1984 and from which he was expelled after his release from a two-year prison term in 1990. Ngawang Gedun's birthplace is variously listed as Lhoka Dranang and Lhoka Congkar.

42. NGAWANG NAMGYAL-2 (Ngag-dbang rnam-gyal), 31; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong, Gurum (Dgu-rum) Chu; a monk; arrested March 6, 1988; released.

According to *Tibet Information Network*, Ngawang Namgyal, lay name Tashi Tseten (Bkra-shis tshe-brtan), was arrested for boycotting the Monlam festival in March 1988 in Lhasa. It had been organized by the Chinese to show that conditions in Lhasa were "normal." Three other monks from Drepung Monastery (see No.41, 43 this list; No.13 Drapchi section, List No.1) were arrested at the same time. Ngawang Namgyal, brother of Ngawang Phulchung (No.2 Drapchi section, List No.1) was the supervisor at Drepung with responsibility for looking after the other monks. Released from prison in early February 1991, he was expelled from the monastery in mid-March.

43. NGAWANG TOPCHEN (Ngag-dbang stob-chen), 22; born in Phenpo Lhundrup; a monk; arrested March 5, 1988; released.

Ngawang Topchen was arrested for participating in demonstrations and pasting up posters inside the monastery from September 27, 1987 until the time of his arrest. He was expelled from Drepung in 1990. For further information about his activities, see Ngawang Namgyal (No.42 this list).

45. OEZER ('Od-zer), about 20; born in Markham (Smar-kham) Dzong; arrested in March 1988; released after eleven months.

46. NGARI (Mnga'-ris), about 40; born in Lhoka; a monk; arrested in March 1988; released after five months.

49. JIGME WANGCHEN ('Jigs-med dbang-chen), born in Lhasa; a monk; arrested March 8, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

Jigme Wangchen, a monk from the Jokhang, was one of the eleven prisoners involved in the May 20 demonstration in Sangyip (see No.92 Drapchi section, List No.1). He was later moved to Setru. A 30 or 37-year-old native of Taktse Dzong, Jigme Wangchen was arrested on March 8, 1988 and held in Setru until November 1989. By March 1990 he was in Sangyip serving a three-year sentence.

50. PHUNTSOG-1 (Phun-tshogs) 21; born in Medro Gongkar Dzong; a monk; arrested March 8, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

Phuntsog is a Jokhang monk.

51. RIGZIN (Rig-'dzin), 24; born in Taktse Dzong; a monk; arrested March 8, 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

Rigzin is a Jokhang monk.

52. NGAWANG TENRAB-2 (Ngag-dbang bstan-rab), 24; born in Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong; a monk; arrested March 8, 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

53. PENPA-5 (Spen-pa), 26; born in Tsang Zhalu (Gtsang Zha-lu); a monk; arrested March 6, 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

Penpa, a Jokhang monk also called Zhalu Penpa (Zha-lu sphen-pa), was arrested on March 8, 1989. He has been expelled from the monastery.

55. TRINLEY (*Phrin-las*), 20; born in Yamdrok Nangkar Tse (*Yar-brog Sna-dkar-rtse*), a monk; arrested October 25, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

For further information about Trinley, a Dralhaluphug monk, see Lhakpa (No.94 List No.1).

56. TENZIN CHOEPHEL (*Bstan-'dzin chos-'phel*), 21, born in Tsang Penam Dzong (*Gtsang Pa-rnam rdzong*); a monk; arrested on October 25, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

Tenzin Choephel, from Ganden Monastery, allegedly brandished Tibet's national flag on September 30, 1989 while parading "illegally" around the Jokhang Temple in central Lhasa. For sentencing information, see Dawa Tsering (No.60 this list).

57. LEGTSOG (*Legs-tshogs*), 28; born in Medro Gongkar Dzong; a monk; arrested October 25, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

For further information about Legtsog, see Lhakpa (No.54 List No.1).

58. LOYAG-2 (*Lo-yag*), 27; born in Medro Gongkar Dzong; a monk; arrested in 1990; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip; also imprisoned in 1988.

Loyag is a monk from Dralhaluphug Monastery arrested together with Phurbu (No. 59 this list) on the morning of March 6, 1990. According to an unofficial report, no reason was given for Loyag's arrest.

59. PHURBU-3 (*Phur-bu*), 22; born in Toeling Dechen Dzong; a monk; arrested in 1990; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

For further information, see Loyag (No.58 this list).

60. DAWA TSERING-2 (*Zla-ba tshe-ring*), 22; born in Lhundrup Dzong; a monk; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip.

*Dawa Tsering, from Dralhaluphug Monastery, was accused of organizing separatist activities and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. On September 30, 1989, he allegedly paraded "illegally" around the Jokhang Temple. He was arrested on the spot. Other offenses included making a banned Tibetan national flag and taking part in "rioting" on March 5, 1989. His sentence was announced on November 3, 1989 after he was paraded along with others (see Tenzin Choephel, No.56 this list) before a mass public meeting in Lhasa (*Tibet Daily*, November 6, 1989, in Reuters, November 16 and FBIS, November 20).*

61. TAMDRIN-2 (*Rta-mgrin*), 14; born in Medro Gongkar Dzong; a monk; arrested 1990; released.

62. THUPTEN YESHE (*Thub-bstan ye-shes*), 17; born in Lhasa; a monk; arrested in 1990; released.

65. LOBSANG (*Blo-bzang*); born in Chushul Ratoe; a monk; arrested 1988; sentenced to three years; in Outridu.

For details about the activities of Lobsang, a monk at Ratoe Monastery, see Tsering Dondrup (No.69 this list). Arrested on October 5, 1988 for allegedly putting dynamite under cars, Lobsang reportedly was severely beaten at that time.

66. LOBSANG CHOEJOR-2 (*Blo-bzang chos-'byor*), about 30; born in Chushul Ratoe; a monk; arrested 1988; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

For details about the activities of Lobsang Choejor, a monk at Ratoe Monastery, see Tsering Dondrup (No.69 this list). Arrested on October 5, 1988, Lobsang Choejor reportedly was severely beaten at the time. He may have been the monk who gave Champa Ngodrup (No.84 Drapchi section, List No.1) the list of those arrested in connection with the March 5, 1988 demonstration.

67. MIGMAR TENZIN-2 (Mig-dmar bstan-'dzin), 21; born in Ratoe; a monk; arrested March 26, 1989; sentenced to one and a half years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

For details about the activities of Migmar Tenzin, a monk at Ratoe Monastery whose lay name is probably Dorje-2 (Rdo-rje), see Tsering Dondrup (No.69 this list).

68. TSERING NORBU (Tshe-ring nor-bu), 19; born in Chushul Ratoe; a monk; arrested March 26, 1989; detained one month; in Sangyip; released.

For details about the activities of Tsering Norbu, a monk at Ratoe Monastery whose lay name is probably Bu Anen (Po A-nan?), see Tsering Dondrup (No.69 this list).

69. TSERING DONDRUP-3 (Tshe-ring don-grub), 21; born in Chushul Dzong; a monk; arrested in 1988; detained three months; in Chushul; released.

*Tsering Dondrup was one of the first to protest at Ratoe Monastery. Later on, he emerged as a leader. During the protests, which started on September 29, 1988, Tsering Dondrup shouted anti-Chinese slogans. He was led away in handcuffs on October 4 while his fellow monks were pushed aside at gunpoint. Held until January 1989, Tsering Dondrup may have been severely beaten before and during interrogation (*Tibet Information Network*, August 30, 1991). For details about others arrested at the same time, see Nos.65-68 this list.*

70. NGAWANG DAMCHOE (Ngag-dbang dam-chos), 21; born in Lhokha Dzong Kyipa (Skyid-pa) Shang¹²⁰; a monk; arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

72. DONDEN (Don-kdan), 21; born in Lhoka, Gongkar, Namgyal Shol; a monk; arrested in 1989; sentenced to one and half years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

79. TASHI-2 (Bkra-shis) about 20; born in Lhoka, Samye Da (Bsam-yas mtha'); a monk; arrested 1990; sentenced to three years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

89. TAKRA PHUNTSOG (Stag-ra phun-tshogs), 58; born in Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong; a monk; arrested in March 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

93. JACOE (Sgra-kho), born in Lhasa, Tromsigang (Khrom-gzigs khang); arrested 1989; sentenced to fifteen years in prison; in Drapchi Prison.¹²¹

96. LHAKPA DONDRUP (Lhag-pa don-grub), 21; born in Lhasa, Chakshi (Lcags-shing); arrested 1989; sentenced to two and a half years in prison; in Drapchi.

Lhakpa Dondrup, sometimes referred to as Lawa Dondrup (La-ba don-grub), died in People's Hospital Lhasa in November 1991. According to UPI (December 10, 1991), he had been moved directly from Gutsa to the hospital

¹²⁰Shang is the transcription of the Chinese xiang. It refers to an administrative area encompassing a village or a group of villages.

¹²¹It is possible that this case and No.74 List No.1 represent the same person.

after severe beatings which among other injuries had ruptured his spleen. In addition, he may have been suffering from hepatitis and leukemia. The report also indicated that Lhakpa Dondrup was still in prison after the expiration of his sentence.

Lhakpa Dondrup was one of ten people sentenced on July 29, 1989 for involvement in the March 1988 protests. According to a People's Daily report (August 7, 1989), he was charged with "beating, looting, setting fires and smashing public property."

98. CHUNGDAG-3 (Chung-bdag), about 20; born in Lhasa, Kyire; arrested in 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

99. TING SE CHUN DADHUL¹²² (Dgra-'dul), about 20; born in Lhasa, Town-3; released.

100. NYIMA-2 (Nyi-ma), 23; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

101. TSEWANG DORJE (Tshe-dbang rdo-rje), about 20; born in Chamdo; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

102. PEMA NORBU (Padma nor-bu), about 20; from Medro Dzong Drigung; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

103. PHUNTSOG-2 (Phun-tshogs) about 20; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

104. SONAM TSERING-1 (Bsod-nams tshe-ring), 21; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong; arrested in 1989; sentenced to one and a half years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

105. BUZANG (Bu-bzang), 23; born in Phenpo Lhundrup Dzong; arrested in 1989; sentenced to one and a half years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

107. SONAM TSERING-2 (Bsod-nams tshe-ring), 30; born in Kongpo; arrested 1990; sentenced to one and a half years in prison; in Sangyip.

108. BAGDRO-2 (Bag-gro), 21; born in Lhoka Namgyal Shol; arrested in 1991; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip.

109. KARMA DONDRUP (Kar-ma don-grub), 20; born in Kham, Nangchen (Nang-chen); arrested in 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

110. TSETEN TASHI (Tshe-brtan bkra-shis), 23; born in Dakyab Dzong (Bra-g.yab); arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

111. TSEDOR (Tshe-r dor), 24; born in Dakyab Dzong; arrested 1989; sentenced to one and a half years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

¹²²The first three syllables are Chinese, *Ting Si Cun*.

112. JAMYANG-2 (Jam-dbyangs), 20; born in Dakyab Dzong; arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip; released.¹²³

In the summer of 1991, a layman named Jamyang from Tsawa Pomda ('shab-a Spo-mda') in Chamdo was moved to Sangyip. As of June 1991, he was in solitary confinement for his role in the May 20 prison protest (see No.92 List No.1).

113. LOTSE (Blo-tshe), 20; born in Markham Dzong; arrested in 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

114. TSEGYEY (Tshe-gyas), 20; born in Medro; arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

116. BAO BI,¹²⁴ 20; born in Lhasa, Kyire; arrested in 1989; sentenced to four years in prison; in Drapchi.

117. ZHILING (?), 20; born in Lhasa, Town-3; arrested 1989; sentenced to five years in prison; in Drapchi.

118. TENRA (Bstan-rab?), 20, born in Medro Gongkar Dzong; arrested 1989; sentenced to six years in prison; in Drapchi.

119. DAWA-7 (Zla-ba), 14; born in Lhasa, Town-3; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Drapchi.

120. TSERING-3 (Tshe-ring), 30; born in Lhasa, Town-2 Ramoche (Ra-mo-che); arrested December 10, 1988; sentenced to six years in prison; in 5th Division of Drapchi.

123. CHOEZED (Chos-rdzas), 70; born in Lhasa; arrested December 15, 1987; in Drapchi; died after two years in prison.

Choized Tenpa Choephel (Chos-rdzas bstan-pa chos-'phel), 66, transferred from prison to Lhasa People's Hospital on August 24, 1989, died the following day, reportedly from injuries sustained in prison. According to some witnesses his body was severely bruised at the time of his death. Choized Tenpa Choephel had been a groundskeeper or sweeper at the Norbulingka. He and his wife operated a small shop in Lhasa.

Choized Tenpa Choephel's entire family has been politically active. His wife, Tsiring Lhamo (Tshe-ring lha-mo), was imprisoned for a year starting in October 1979 for shouting pro-democracy slogans during the 1979 visit of a Tibetan exile delegation. Their daughter, Lhakdon (Lhag-don), is No.401 on this list. And their son, Lobsang Choedrag (Blo-bzang chos-grags), formerly a worker in a truck repair shop, spent four years, 1980-1984, in prison for putting up pro-independence posters and as a result of his involvement with Lobsang Wangchuk (Blo-bzang dbang-phug), now deceased, who had been Tibet's best known dissident. Lobsang Choedrag's jaw was broken during prison beatings and, according to some sources, he was shot and injured during a demonstration in December 1988.

124. PHURBU TSERING-4 (Phur-bu tshe-ring), 21; from Lhasa; arrested in 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

¹²³It is reasonable to assume that the release notation referred to Jamyang's impending release which has been jeopardized by the prison protest.

¹²⁴A Chinese name.

125. DAWA-8 (Zla-ba), 19; born in Lhasa, Rabsel (Rab-gsal); arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
126. TSERING DORJE-2 (Tshe-ring rdo-rje), 29; born in Lhasa, Tengye Ling (Bstan-rgyas gling); arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
127. LOTEN (Blo-bstan), 19; born in Lhasa, Kyire; arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
128. KUNSEL (Kun-gsal), 26; born in Yamdrog; arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
129. CHUNGDAK-4 (Chung-bdag), 21; born in Lhasa Thelpung Gang (Thal-phung sgang); arrested in 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.
130. DAWA-9 (Zla-ba), 40; born in Lhasa, Tsemonling; a monk; arrested on December 10, 1988; sentenced to two years in prison; in Gutsa; released.
- Dawa, born 1936, formerly was a monk at Sera Med, a part of Sera Monastery. He was arrested on August 28, 1986 and detained for six months for shouting independence slogans during a visit by "foreigners."*
141. PHURBU-4 (Phur-bu), 20; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip.
142. DAWA DONDRUP (Zla-ba don-grub), 30; born in Shigatse; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.
144. DAWA-10 (Zla-ba); about 20; born in Lhasa Sungchoe Ra (Gsung-chos ra); arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
145. TASHI DONDRUP-1 (Bkra-shis don-grub), also known as Lao Be,¹²⁵ 20; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
146. TASHI DONDRUP-2 (Bkra-shis don-grub), also known as Maliy,¹²⁶ about 20; born in Amdo; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.
147. KARMA (Kar-ma), about 20; born in Chushul Dzong, arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
148. SAMDUP (Bsam-grub), about 20; born in Lhasa, Chagshing; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
149. TENCHOE (Bstan-chos), 19; born in Lhasa, Chagshing; arrested 1989; in Sangyip; released.
150. PASANG-2 (Pa-sangs), 19; born in Lhasa, Chagshing; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; released.

¹²⁵A Chinese name.

¹²⁶Perhaps a Chinese name.

151. PHUNTSOG DORJE-2 (Phun-tshogs rdo-rje); born in Lhasa, Town-2; arrested in 1990; in Sangyip.

Phuntsog Dorje, 28, was arrested on November 7, 1990 at his workplace, the Snowlands Restaurant in the Barkhor. According to unofficial reports from Lhasa, the Chinese authorities suspected him of links with a pro-independence organization. Phuntsog Dorje was previously arrested on December 20, 1989 and held for eight months.

152. MIGMAR-3 (Mig-dmar), 20; born in Lhasa, Barkhor; arrested 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

Harassment of Migmar appears to have continued after his release from prison. According to a recent report, Migmar, who was released on March 6, 1990, was not permitted to return to school and nine months later still had not found work. His mother, Phurdron (Phur-sgron), works in a restaurant. Migmar was picked up again on April 20, 1991 as part of a series of preventative arrests in connection with the May 23 commemoration of the "liberation" of Tibet. No further information is available.

153. TSENROR (Tshe-nor), about 20; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

155. TSEWANG (Tsche-dbang), 18; born in Lhasa, Chagshing; arrested 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

156. DAWA ZANGPO (Zla-ba zangpo), 18; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

157. PASANG GYALPO (Pa-sangs rgyal-po), 20; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.

158. MIGMAR SAMDUP (Mig-dmar bsam-grub), 19; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Gutsa.

159. YUGA-1 (G.yu-dga'), 20; born in Kantse (Dkar-mdzes); arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip; released.¹²⁷

160. KHERGA (Khir-ga), 20; born in Kantse; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

161. YUGA-2 (G.yu-dga'), 20; born in Kantse; arrested 1989; sentenced to two and a half years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

162. THUGA (Thub-ga), 20; born in Kantse; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

163. NYIMA TASHI (Nyi-ma bkra-shis), 20; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

164. NYIMA KELSANG (Nyi-ma skal-bzang), 20; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.

¹²⁷There is a question as to whether Yuga has been released or the notation refers to his expected release in 1992.

165. TASHI-3 (Bkra-shis), 18; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
166. PASANG DAWA (Pa-sangs zla-ba), 20; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Sangyip.
167. PENPA TASHI (Spen-pa bkra-shis), 20; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.
168. LOBSANG WANGYAL (Blo-bzang dbang-rgyal), 57; born in Lhasa, Banakshol; arrested in 1989; sentenced to one year in prison; in Sangyip; released.
169. LOBSANG THARCHIN (Blo-bzang mthar-phyin), 30, born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.
170. JAMYANG-3 (Jam-dbyangs), 30; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.
171. LHAKPA TSERING-2 (Lhag-pa tshe-ring), 30; born in Dhode (Mdo-sde?); arrested in 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.
172. LHAKPA TSERING-3 (Lhag-pa tshe-ring), 20; born in Lhasa; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip.
173. LHAKPA TSERING-4 (Lhag-pa tshe-ring), 21; born in Toelung; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; released.
174. LHAKPA-2 (Lhag-pa), 20, born in Lhasa; arrested in 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.
- ¹²⁸174. LHAKPA TSERING-5 (Lhag-pa tsering), 20; born in Lhasa, Lugug (Lhu-gug); arrested in 1989; detained for three months; in Sangyip.¹²⁹
175. TSERING NYIMA (Tshe-ring nyi-ma), 20; born in Phenpo Lhundrup; a businessman; detained for eleven months; in Gutsa.¹³⁰
176. LHAKPA TSERING-6 (Lhag-pa tshe-ring), 30; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1988; sentenced to two and a half years in prison; in Gutsa; released.

Lhasa Radio (September 29, 1988) announced the formal arrest of Lhakpa Tsering, a security officer at Lhasa Central Bank. He was accused of writing "reactionary" posters and leaflets in February and March 1988 and pasting them up while on patrol.

¹²⁸No.174 was used twice.

¹²⁹He is not listed as released.

¹³⁰He is not listed as released.

177. PHUNTSOG-3 (Phun-tshogs), 20; born in Lhasa, Ramoche; arrested 1988; sentenced to one and a half years in prison; in Gutsa; released.

178. MYHA (Mi-hwa), 20; born in Kantse; arrested in 1988; detained eleven months; in Gutsa; released.

179. TENZIN-2 (Bstan-'dzin); 60; born in Drapchi; arrested in 1988; detained ten months; in Gutsa; released.

180. GYALTSEN DEKYI (Rgyal-mtshan bde-skyid), 30; born in Phenpo Lhundrup; a nun; arrested on December 19, 1987; detained for one month; in Gutsa; released.

Gyaltsen Dekyi and five others (see Nos.181-185 this list) who staged a demonstration on December 19, 1987 were detained for one month and six days before they were released. All were expelled from Caru nunnery on February 11, 1990. Gyaltsen Dekyi was arrested again after a demonstration on April 17, 1988 and was held for three months in Gutsa (see Gyaltsen Choetso, No.185 this list).

181. GYALTSEN NORBU (Rgyal-mtshan nor-bu); 20; born in Phenpo; a Caru nun; arrested December 19, 1987; detained for one month; in Gutsa; released.

For further information about Gyaltsen Norbu's activities, see Gyaltsen Dekyi (No.180 this list).

182. NGAWANG ZOMPA (Ngag-dbang 'dzom-pa), 20; a Garu nun; arrested December 19, 1987; detained one month; in Gutsa; released.

For further information about Ngawang Dzompa's activities, see Gyaltsen Dekyi (No.180 this list).

183. NGAWANG DROLMA (Ngag-dbang sgrol-ma), 20; born in Phenpo; a Garu nun; arrested December 19, 1987; detained one month; in Gutsa; released.

For further information about Ngawang Drolma's activities, see Gyaltsen Dekyi (No.180 this list).

184. GYALTSEN WANGCHUK (Rgyal-mtshan dbang-phyug), 20; born in Lungshoe; a Garu nun; first arrested December 19, 1987 and again on December 10, 1988; sentenced to two years in prison; in Gutsa.¹³¹

Gyaltsen Wangchuk reportedly was released in mid-1989. For further information about her 1987 activities, see Gyaltsen Dekyi (No.180 this list). According to an unconfirmed report, Gyaltsen Wangchuk was beaten into unconsciousness at the time of her arrests and has a broken hip from torture. She reportedly was forced to give blood (see No.5 Nuns and Women in Gutsa, List No.1).

185. GYALTSEN CHOETSO (Rgyal-mtshan chos-mtsho); a 26-year-old female; born in Taktse Dzong; arrested December 19, 1987, April 4, 1988, December 6, 1989;¹³² imprisoned several months each time; in Gutsa; released.

For further information about Gyaltsen Choetso's 1987 activities, see Gyaltsen Dekyi (No.180 this list).

¹³¹She is not listed as released.

¹³²This is a Tibetan calendar date. It corresponds to a February 1990 date.

Gyaltsen Choetsö, whose lay name is Migmar Drolkar (Mig-dmar sgrol-dkar), was one of 14 Garu nuns (see Nos.180, 186-189, 200-207 this list) who demonstrated on April 17, 1988. Two were imprisoned for ten months; two for nine months; and nine for three months. All were subjected to systematic torture. Gyaltsen Choetsö was charged on May 25, 1988, tried on January 10, 1989 and released on January 30.

For details about Gyaltsen Choetsö's February 1990 arrest, see Gyaltsen Wangmo (No.187 this list).

186. GYALTSEN LHAZOM (Rgyal-mtshan lha-'dzom); 25, born in Nyangrey (Nyang-ri?); a Garu nun; arrested April 17, 1988; detained five to six months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyaltsen Lhazom was probably released in mid-June 1988. For further information, see Gyaltsen Choetsö (No.185 this list). There is an unofficial report that Gyaltsen Lhazom was arrested along with other Garu nuns for her participation in a demonstration on June 9, 1991 (see Ngawang Namdrol, List No.1 Nuns and Women in Gutsa, No.20).

187. GYALTSEN WANGMO-1 (Rgyal-mtshan dbang-mo), a 30-year-old female; born in Taktse Dzong; arrested April 17, 1988 and again in 1990; detained five months in 1988 and six months in 1990; in Gutsa; released.

Gyaltsen Wangmo was released on or about June 27, 1988. For further information, see Gyaltsen Choetsö (No.185 this list).

Gyaltsen Wangmo was arrested for the second time at 11 P.M., February 1, 1990 at Garu Nunnery. Nine others were apprehended with her (see Nos.185, 201, 205, 206 this list) and reportedly were released later that year. Other Garu nuns reported that those who were arrested had put up posters in the nunnery compound during the time a "work team" conducting screening and re-education was in residence. Gyaltsen Wangmo was expelled from Garu in February 1990.

188. GYALTSEN TSEDON (Rgyal-mtshan tshe-don), a 22-year-old female; born in Phenpo; arrested April 17, 1988; detained five months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyaltsen Tsedon, a Garu nun, was released in June 1988. For further information, see Gyaltsen Choetsö (No.185 this list).

189. NGAWANG YANGCHEN-2 (Ngag-dbang dbyangs-can), a 19-year-old female; born in Medro Gongkar Dzong; arrested April 17, 1988; detained five months; in Gutsa.¹³³

Ngawang Yangchen, a Garu nun, possibly from Dripung, was released in June 1988. For further information, see Gyaltsen Choetsö (No.185 this list).

- 134,200. NGAWANG TSEDON (Ngag-dbang tshe-don); a 20-year-old female; born in Lhoka; arrested April 17, 1988; detained five months; in Gutsa; released.

Ngawang Tsedon, a Garu nun, was released in June 1988. For further information, see Gyaltsen Choetsö (No.185 this list).

¹³³She is not listed as released.

¹³⁴Numbers 190-199 were omitted from the original list.

201. NGAWANG CHOENYI (Ngag-dbang chos-nyi), a 26-year-old female; born in Phenpo; arrested April 17, 1988 and detained five months; re-arrested in 1990; detained three months; in Gutsa; released.

Ngawang Choenyi, a Garu nun, was released in June 1988. For further information, see Gyalsen Choetsö (No.185 this list). For details about Ngawang Choenyi's second arrest, see Gyalsen Wangmo (No.187 this list).

202. NGAWANG ZANGMO (Ngag-dbang bzang-mo), a 20-year-old female; born in Phenpo; arrested April 17, 1988; detained five months; in Gutsa; released.

Ngawang Zangmo, a Garu nun, was released in June 1988. For further information, see Gyalsen Choetsö (No.185 this list).

203. GYALTSEN CHOEKYI-1 (Rgyal-mtshan chos-skyid), a 20-year-old female; born in Nyangrey; arrested April 17, 1988; detained ten months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyalsen Choekyi, lay name Dawa Drolma-3 (Zla-ba sgrol-ma), a Garu nun, arrested in April 1988, was tried on January 10, 1989 and released on January 30. For further information, see Gyalsen Choetsö (No.185 this list). Gyalsen Choekyi escaped the nighttime arrests on February 1, 1990. Forewarned, she ran away three days earlier.

204. GYALTSEN DECHEN (Rgyal-mtshan bde-chen); a 30-year-old female; born in Phenpo; arrested about April 20, 1988; detained six months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyalsen Dechen, a Garu nun, was arrested two weeks after the others who took part in the April 17, 1988 demonstration (see Gyalsen Choetsö, No.185 this list) and released on January 27, 1989. According to some reports, she was re-arrested in February 1990 but later released.

205. NGAWANG CHOEZOM-2 (Ngag-dbang chos-'dzoms), a 26-year-old female; born in Lungshoe; arrested April 17, 1988 and again in 1990; detained five months in 1988 and three months in 1990; in Gutsa; released.

Ngawang Choezom, a Garu nun, is probably originally from Phenpo Lhundrup although some sources list her place of birth as Drigung. Her two detentions were in connection with two demonstrations, one on April 17, 1988, the other on February 1, 1990. She was released the first time on June 17, 1988. For details see Gyalsen Choetsö (No.185 this list) and Gyalsen Wangmo (No.187 this list).

206. NGAWANG PEZOM (Ngag-dbang pad-'dzom); a 26-year-old female; born in Medro Gongkar; arrested April 17, 1988 and again in 1990; detained five months in 1988 and three months in 1990; in Gutsa; released.

Ngawang Pezom, a Garu nun, was released on June 17, 1988. For further information, see Gyalsen Choetsö (No.185 this list). For details about Ngawang Pezom's second arrest, see Gyalsen Wangmo (No.187 this list). Ngawang Pezom was expelled from Garu in February 1990.

207. NGAWANG PEMO (Ngag-dbang pad-mo), a 20-year-old female; born in Toelung; arrested April 17, 1988; in Gutsa; released.¹³⁵

¹³⁵A nun, Ngawang Pema, from either Chubsang or Shungseb nunneries was sentenced with nine others (see No.6 Nuns and Women in Gutsa, List No.1). It is quite possible she is the same person as Ngawang Pemo. If so, she is currently in a "re-education through labor" facility. There are numbers of cases of nuns demonstrating soon after their releases from prison. Additionally, nuns who are banned from one nunnery may join another.

Ngawang Pemo, sometimes spelled Ngawang Pema, a Garu nun, was released on June 17, 1989. For further information, see Gyalsen Choets (No.185 this list).

208. TASHI LHAMO (Bkra-shis lha-mo), a 30-year-old female; born in Amdo; arrested 1987 and again in 1989; in Sangyip; released.

*Tashi Lhamo, originally arrested on September 27, 1987, was arrested "for examination" in 1989 after she "participated in the rebellious activities" of March 1989, according to a July 10, 1991 letter from the Chinese ambassador to France to the Strasbourg Council. The ambassador added that she was "set free in 1989" (*Tibet Review*, November 1991).*

209. PEMA YANGCHEN (Padma dbyangs-chen), a 40-year-old female; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1987; detained over two months; in Gutsa; released.

210. DROLMA YANGZOM (Sgrol-ma dbyangs-'dzoms), a 30-year-old female; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1987 and again in 1989; detained two months in 1987 and four months in 1989; in Gutsa in 1987; in Sangyip in 1989; released.

211. PASANG-3 (Pa-sangs), a 20-year-old female; born in Lhasa; arrested 1987; detained two months; in Gutsa; released.

212. SOZHI TSUNMA (Gso-zhi btsun-ma), a 20-year-old female; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1987; detained two months; in Gutsa; released.

213. GYALTSEN LOCHOE-2 (Rgyal-mtshan blo-chos), 20; born in Taktse Dzong; a Chubsang nun; arrested April 24, 1988; detained five months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyalsen Lochoe, also known as Zomkyi ('Dzom--skyid) and whose name is sometimes given as Gyalsen Lodro-2 (Rgyal-mtshan blo-gros) was held for 79 days in 1988 after a demonstration on April 24, 1988. A group of four Chubsang and two Phabongkha (Pha-bong-kha) nuns (see Nos.214-217 this list) participated. At least one was held for nine months. After her release, Gyalsen Lochoe was interviewed by a British TV reporter. According to a report given to the Tibet Information Network by one of the involved nuns, 'Six of us demonstrated peacefully in the Barkhor and shouted 'Long live the Dalai Lama,' 'Get rid of the Chinese' and 'We don't want to live under Chinese rule any more.' We distributed leaflets. We walked around the Barkhor twice and were arrested....In the prison we were interrogated and beaten many times.'

214. TENZIN WANGMO-2 (Bstan-'dzin dbang-mo), 20; born in Taktse Dzong; a nun; arrested April 24, 1988; detained five months; in Gutsa; released.¹³⁶

For further information about Tenzin Wangmo's activities, see Gyalsen Lochoe (No.213 this list).

215. GYALTSEN TENZIN (Rgyal-mtshan bstan-'dzin), 20; born in Kham, Palbar (Dpal-'bar); a nun; arrested April 24, 1988; detained five months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyalsen Tenzin, whose lay name is Tsering Drolma (Tshe-ring sgrol-ma), was a Chubsang nun. After her release from Gutsa, she was expelled from the nunnery and sent back to Kham. She has since escaped to India. For further information about Gyalsen Tenzin's activities, see Gyalsen Lochoe (No.213 this list).

¹³⁶Tenzin Wangmo may be the same nun arrested again on August 21, 1990. See *Two Years After Tiananmen* and *TIN News Update, 13th October 1990*.

216. GYALTSEN CHOEKYI-2 (Rgyal-mtshan chos-skyid), a 26-year-old female; born in Lhoka; arrested April 24, 1988; detained ten months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyaltsen Choekyi, lay name Dawa Drolma-4 (Zla-ba sgrol-ma), a Phabongka nun, was released on January 19, 1989. For further information about her activities, see Gyaltsen Lochoe (No.213 this list).

217. GYALTSEN CHOEDRON (Rgyal-mtshan chos-sgron), about 20; born in Lhoka; a nun; arrested April 24, 1988; detained five months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyaltsen Choedron, from Chubsang Nunnery, was in fact released after three months. For further information about her activities, see Gyaltsen Lochoe (No.213 this list).

218. MIGMAR-4 (Mig-dmar), about 20; a nun; arrested in 1990; sentenced to seven years in prison; in Drapchi.

MIGMAR, UNDER THE NAME RICHOE (RIG-CHOS) IS NO.89 ON LIST NO.3; BORN IN LHASA; A SHUNGSEP NUN; SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IN PRISON; EXPELLED FROM THE NUNNERY.

*Migmar is the lay name for Rinchen Choenyi (Rin-chen chos-nyi) sometimes known as Rigzin Choenyi (Rig-'dzin),¹³⁷ a Shungsep nun from Chusul. She was arrested for shouting pro-independence slogans on the Barkhor on September 22, 1989 (*Tibet Daily*, September 25, 1989) and had her sentence announced on October 5. Five other nuns were sentenced in connection with the same event (Nos.13-15 Nuns and Women in Gutsa, List No.1). Migmar had been arrested once before, for her alleged participation in protest demonstrations on June 1, 1988. Her release for an "improved attitude towards her crime," was accompanied by her "written guarantee" to mend her ways.*

219. YUDRON (G.yu-sgron), a female in her twenties; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1988; detained six months; in Gutsa; released.

220. TSOGYE DROLMA (Mtsho-rgye sgrol-ma),¹³⁸ a 60-year-old female; born in Lhasa; arrested 1988; detained ten months; in Gutsa; released.

221. PEMA DROLKAR-2 (Padma sgrol-dkar), a female in her twenties; born in Lhasa; arrested 1988; detained two months; in Gutsa; released.

222. TSETEN-2 (Tshe-brtan), a female in her twenties; born in Dib (Grib?); arrested 1988; detained four months; in Gutsa; released.

223. NYIMA TSAM (Nyi-ma mtshams), an 18-year-old female; born in Lhasa; arrested 1988; detained six months; in Gutsa; released.

224. PEDON (Pad-don), a female in her thirties; born in Lhasa; arrested 1988; detained six months; in Gutsa; released.

225. LHAKPA TSAMCHOE (Lhag-pa mtshams-gcod), a 30-year-old female; born in Lhasa; arrested in 1988; detained for six months; in Gutsa; released.

¹³⁷Referred to as Rinzen Choenyi in *Two Years After Tiananmen* and other publications.

¹³⁸Tsogye Drolma may be the female Tsokyé (No.174 in *Evasive Scrutiny*) who was arrested on March 8, 1988.

226. TASHI DROLMA-2 (Bkra-shis sgrol-ma), a female in her twenties; born in Markham; arrested in 1988; detained for one year; in Gutsa; released.

Tashi Drolma was arrested carrying pro-independence leaflets and audio cassettes on March 7, 1988. She was detained in Pema (Padma) Shen for nine days and then for a month and a half in Sethog Chang (?) in Chamdo before being moved to Guise until her release in July 1989. After her escape to India, Tashi Drolma talked about her treatment and that of some other Gutsa prisoners in an interview with Tibet Administration exile officials. Eight times during the winter of 1988-89, they were forced to stand for twelve hours at a time in several inches of water deliberately poured on to the cement floor of the cell. In addition, Tashi Drolma spent four months in solitary (Tibet Information Network, August 17, 1990).

227. RINCHEN KUNZANG (Rin-chen kun-bzang), about 20; born in Nyemo; a nun; arrested on May 17, 1988; detained four months; in Gutsa; released.

Rinchen Kunzang, sometimes known as Rigzin Kunzang (Rig-'dzin kun-bzang), was arrested for demonstrating in Lhasa on May 17, 1988. She was released on or about July 7, 1988 and expelled from her nunnery in January or February 1990. According to an account by one of the participants, "On May 17, fifteen of us demonstrated outside the Tsuglakhakhang. We shouted, 'Tibet is independent,' 'Long live the Dalai Lama' and 'Release all prisoners.' We were arrested on that very day in the Barkhor. The demonstrators were detained for over one month and twenty days. For the first four weeks that we were in, we were questioned continuously. One day, two Tibetan policemen made us stand in a line and then took us one by one into a room. Dekyi Choedron (Bde-skyid chos-sgron) was the first to be taken into the room and Kelsang Palmo (Skal-bzang dpal-mo) was second. In the room, they stripped off all our clothes. Then they made us lie face down on the floor. They beat us from head to foot. I couldn't count how many times. Then they made us stand up while they pushed their electric batons into the vagina and the anus. I don't know how many times" (Tibet Information Network).

228. KEISANG PEMA (Skal-bzang padma), a female in her twenties; born in Lhoka; arrested May 17, 1988; detained four months; in Gutsa; released.

Kelsang Pema, lay name Yangzom (Dbyangs-'dzoms), a 25-year-old Shungsep nun, was released on July 7, 1989. She was made to undergo re-education at the nunnery between August and October 1989, but was expelled along with 42 others in February 1990. She is the sister of Gyalsen Choekyi (see No.216 this list).

229. GYALTSEN TENDAR (Rgyal-mtshan bstan-dar), about 30; a Garu nun; arrested December 10, 1988; detained seven months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyalsen Tendar, from Phenpo, was expelled from the nunnery.

230. NGAWANG LHAKDON (Ngag-dbang lhag-don), a 20-year-old female; born in Lhasa; arrested December 10, 1988; detained 7-8 months; in Gutsa; released.

Ngawang Lhakdon, a nun from Garu, was expelled from the nunnery on February 11, 1990.

231. GYALTSEN WANGMO-2 (Rgyal-mtshan dbang-mo), a female in her twenties; born in Damshung; arrested December 10, 1988; detained 7-8 months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyalsen Wangmo was a Garu nun who was expelled from the nunnery on February 11, 1990.

232. LOBSANG WANGMO (Blo-bzang dbang-mo), a female in her twenties; born in Damshung; arrested December 10, 1988; in Gutsa; released.

Lobsang Wangmo was a Garu nun who was expelled from the nunnery on February 11, 1990.

¹³⁹234. GYALTSEN CHOEZANG (Rgyal-mtshan chos-bzang), a female in her twenties; born in Chang Namtsö (Byang Gnam-mtsho); arrested December 10, 1988; in Gutsa; released.

Gyaltsen Choerang, a Garu nun expelled from the nunnery, was re-arrested on June 9, 1991, according to an unconfirmed report.

235. TSAM-LA (Mtshams-la), a female in her thirties; born in Lhasa; arrested December 10, 1988; sentenced to two years in prison; in Gutsa; released.

Tsam-la died on August 25, 1991, some months after her release from prison. The unknown medical condition leading to her death could have been caused or exacerbated by her maltreatment while in prison. Arrested on December 10, 1988 for allegedly hitting security force members on the hands and arms with an iron bar to deflect their aim as they fired on demonstrators, she reportedly was severely beaten after her arrest. Although allegedly released for "good behavior" on March 5, 1991 when her sentence was almost up, there is reason to believe the authorities did not want her to die in prison. Tsam-la had also been involved in the March 5, 1988 demonstration. She was married to Nyima Ngodrup (Nyì-ma dngos-grub) and had one son and one daughter.

236. PHUNTSOG PALDEN (Phun-tshogs dpal-khan), a female in her twenties; born in Drigung; arrested December 10, 1988; detained one month; in Gutsa; released.

Phuntsog Palden is a Michungri nun.

237. GYALTSEN LHAKSAM (Rgyal-mtshan lhags-bsam), about 20; born in Gyaltse; a Garu nun; arrested September 1, 1989; sentenced to seven years in prison; in Drapchi.

Gyaltsen Lhaksam was among a group of at least sixteen pro-independence demonstrators (Nos.238-240 List No.2), which included seven nuns from Garu Nunnery, eight from Michungri Nunnery and one monk from Sera. They were arrested on August 21, 1990¹⁴⁰ about a mile from Lhasa in the Norbulingka, the Dalai Lama's former summer palace and now a park. According to Tibet Information Network, the sixteen allegedly disrupted a state-run festival during the first day of the week-long Shoton (Yoghurt) Festival. They shouted slogans in support of the Dalai Lama and called on Chinese settlers to leave Tibet. All of those apprehended were first taken to Guisa Prison for interrogation.

According to a mid-April 1991 report (Tibet Information Network, August 31, 1991), Gyaltsen Lhaksam (place of birth Tsang (Gtsang) in this account) was under special discipline, probably in solitary confinement. "No reason has been given" for the punishment.

238. GYALTSEN DROLKAR (Rgyal-mtshan sgrol-dkar), a 19-year-old female; born in Medro Gongkar; arrested September 1, 1989; sentenced to four years in prison; in Drapchi.

Gyaltsen Drolkar is a nun from Garu. For further information about her alleged pro-independence activities see Gyaltsen Lhaksam (No.237 this list).

239. GYALTSEN CHOEZOM (Rgyal-mtshan chos-'dzoms), a female in her twenties; born in Taktse; arrested September 1, 1989; sentenced to four years in prison; in Drapchi.

¹³⁹Number 233 was omitted from the original list.

¹⁴⁰This is the correct date, not as recorded on List No.2. Two demonstrations at the Norbulingka, one during the 1989 Shoton festival and the other during the 1990 festival were confused.

Gyaltsen Choezom is a nun from Garu. For further information about her alleged pro-independence activities see Gyaltsen Lhaksam (No.237 this list).

240. GYALTSEN MONLAM (Rgyal-mtshan smon-lam), a female approximately 18 years old; born in Lungshoe; arrested September 1, 1989; sentenced to three years in prison; in Drapchi.

Gyaltsen Monlam is a nun from Garu. For further information about her alleged pro-independence activities see Gyaltsen Lhaksam (No.237 this list).

241. TSETEN DROLKAR (Tshe-brtan sgrol-dkar), a 19-year-old female; born in Taktse Dzong; arrested January 21, 1991; detained four months; in Gutsa; released.

242. GYALTSEN YANGCHEN (Rgyal-mtshan dbyangs-can), an 18-year-old female; born in Phenpo; arrested January 21, 1991; detained three months; in Gutsa; released.

Gyaltsen Yangchen is a Garu nun.

243. NGAWANG TSENYI (Ngag-dbang mtshan-nyid), a female approximately 18 years old; born in Phenpo, arrested January 23, 1991; detained three months; in Gutsa; released.

Ngawang Tsenyi is a Garu nun.

244. TSETEN-3 (Tshe-brtan), a female approximately 20 years old; born in Phenpo; arrested January or February 1991; sentenced to six years in prison; in Drapchi.

Tseten, lay name for a 24-year-old nun from Garu Nunnery, was sentenced to prison for putting up a pro-independence poster in her convent. She was arrested in 1989 and held in Gutsa Prison before her transfer to Drapchi. The date of arrest given on List No.2 may refer to the date of her transfer to Drapchi.

249. NGAWANG YANGDON (Ngag-dbang dbyangs-don) ; a 14-year old female; born in Lhasa; arrested August 21, 1990; detained 5-6 months; in Gutsa; released.

¹⁴¹305. CHAMPA DROLKAR (Byams-pa sgrol-dkar), a female in her twenties; born in Medro Gongkar; arrested January or February 1991; detained four months; in Gutsa; released.

Champa Drolkar, one of three nuns from the Lhasa Ani Tsangkhung Nunnery, was arrested in late January or early February 1990, according to Tibet Information Network. All were accused of "splitist" activities during festivities celebrating the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama in December 1989 (see Nos.306-307 this list).

306. NAMDROL TENPA (Rnam-sgrol bstan-pa), a 19-year-old female; born in Toelung; arrested January or February 1991; detained five months; in Gutsa; released.

Namdrol Tenpa, arrested on or shortly after January 16, 1991, is probably one of the Ani Tsangkhung nuns arrested with Champa Drolkar (see No.305 this list).

307. GYALTSEN KUNZANG (Rgyal-mtshan kun-bzang), a female in her twenties; born in Toelung; arrested January 16, 1991; detained one year; in Gutsa; released.

¹⁴¹Numbers 250-299 were omitted from the original list.

Gyaltsen Kunzang, usually referred to as Kunzang (Kun-bzang), is one of the Ani Tsangkhung nuns arrested with Champa Drolkar (see No.305 this list).

308. LHAMO TSERING (Lha-mo tshe-ring), a female in her thirties; born in Lhasa; a businesswoman; arrested 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; released March 19, 1991.

¹⁴²401. LHAKDON (Lhag-don), a female in her twenties; born in Lhasa; arrested March 1989; sentenced to two years in prison; in Gutsa; released.

Lhakdon is the daughter of Choedz and Tsering Lhamo (see No.123 this list). She was arrested on March 7, 1989 for participating in a demonstration earlier that day.

402. THUPTEN PHUNTSOG (Thub-bstan phun-tshogs), about 20; born in Toelung Dechen Dzong; a monk; arrested 1987; sentenced to two years in prison; in Sangyip; released.

¹⁴²Numbers 310-399 were omitted from the original list.

SECTION III.

The third list identifies, in small capital letters, all prisoners who do not appear on either List No.1 or List No.2. Data from sources other than the three lists appears in italics.

PRISONER LIST, September-November 1991

6. NGAWANG LUDRUP-3 (NGAG-DBANG LHUN-GRUB), 21, A MONK FROM DINGKHA MONASTERY; ARRESTED MARCH 1991; POSTERING, NOT DEMONSTRATING; NOT YET SENTENCED; IN DECHEN CHUA, TOELUNG.

14. GYALTSEN NGODRUP-2 (RGYAL-MTSHAN DNCOS-GRUB), 19; FROM TAKTSE SHEN TSETO (?); A GARU NUN; NOT IMPRISONED AT PRESENT; EXPELLED.

Gyaltsen Ngodrup was expelled in early February 1990.

39. PHURBU TSAMCHOE (PHUR-BU MTSHAMS-GCOD), BORN IN TOELUNG; ARRESTED MAY 1991; DEMONSTRATED ON THE BARKHOR THE DAY AFTER THE GARU NUNS.

Phurbu Tsamchoe was arrested with the Ani Tsangkhung nuns who demonstrated on June 10, 1991 (see Ngawang Yangchen, No.25 Nuns and Women in Gutsa Prison, List No.1).

44. PASANG DROLMA (PA-SANG SGROL-MA), ABOUT 24; A NUN FROM CHUBSANG MONASTERY; ARRESTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1989; DEMONSTRATED IN THE NORBULINGKA; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; IN GUTSA; EXPELLED FROM THE NUNNERY.

For details of the charges against Pasang Drolma, see Dawa Lhazom (List No.1 Nuns and Women in Gutsa, No.6).

45. DECHEN DROLMA (BDE-CHEN SGROL-MA), ABOUT 21; A CHUBSANG NUN; ARRESTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1989; DEMONSTRATED IN THE NORBULINGKA; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; CURRENTLY IMPRISONED; IN GUTSA; EXPELLED FROM THE NUNNERY.

For details of the charges against Dechen Drolma, see Dawa Lhazom (List No.1 Nuns and Women in Gutsa, No.6).

55. PHETHO (PHAN-THOGS), ABOUT 21; A CHUBSANG NUN; CURRENTLY IN PRISON; IN GUTSA; EXPELLED FROM THE NUNNERY.

Phetho, from Nyethang Ratoe, was arrested for her involvement in a demonstration in June (or August) 1991 (see Gyatso Ngodrup, No.37 Nuns and Women in Gutsa, List No.1). Phetho is a lay name.

58. PHURBU-5, IN HIS TWENTIES, FROM DRALHALUPHUG MONASTERY; ORIGINAL SENTENCE IS NOT RECORDED BUT IT WAS EXTENDED ONE AND A HALF YEARS FOR DEMONSTRATING INSIDE SANGYIP IN THE SPRING OF 1991 (SEE TENDAR PHUNTSGOG, NO.92 THIS LIST).

94. TAPSANG-2 (THABS-BZANG), ABOUT 22; BORN IN LHASA; A SHUNGSEP NUN; SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON; CURRENTLY IMPRISONED; IN GUTSA; EXPELLED FROM THE NUNNERY.

99. CHIME DEKYI (CHI-MED BDE-SKYID), ABOUT 15; BORN IN LHOKA; A SHUNGSEP NUN; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; CURRENTLY IMPRISONED; IN DRAPCHI.

100. PEMA DROLKAR-3 (PADMA SGROL-DKAR), ABOUT 18; BORN IN LHOKA; A SHUNGSEP NUN; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; CURRENTLY IMPRISONED; IN DRAPCHI.

103. PALDEN CHOEDRON (DPAL-LDAN CHOS-SGRON), ABOUT 19; BORN IN NYEMO; A SHUNGSEP NUN; SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON; CURRENTLY IMPRISONED; IN DRAPCHI.

112. GYALPO (RGYAL-PO), A MALE IN HIS THIRTIES; A LAYMAN; ARRESTED IN 1987; IN SANGYIP; INJURED IN PRISON; HOSPITALIZED IN MID-1991.

113. DAWA TSERING-3 (ZLA-BATSHE-RING), 15; A LAYMAN; KNOWN TO BE IMPRISONED IN 1991; IN SANGYIP.

114. DADRON-2 (ZLA-SGRON), A 14-YEAR-OLD FEMALE; KNOWN TO BE IMPRISONED IN 1991; IN SANGYIP.

Dadron is probably a contraction for *Dawa Drolma-5*.

115. TSEYANG (TSHE-DBYANGS), A 14-YEAR-OLD FEMALE; KNOWN TO BE IMPRISONED IN 1991; IN SANGYIP.

Tseyang is probably a contraction for *Tsering Yangzom-2 (Tshe-ring dbyangs-'dzoms)*.

116. SONAM DROLKAR (BSOD-NAMS SGROL-DKAR), A 25-YEAR-OLD NUN; BORN IN LHASA; ARRESTED JULY 29, 1990; SENTENCED TO LIFE IN PRISON; IN SEITRU; BADLY TORTURED; HELD IN ISOLATION FOR TEN MONTHS UNTIL HOSPITALIZED.

Although she is not so listed, Sonam Drolkar has escaped from Tibet after experiencing extreme torture and deprivation including 300 days of solitary confinement without charge or trial and with neither mattress nor blanket (Tibet Information News, November 19, 1989). Starting August 2, 1990, according to Sonam Drolkar's testimony, she was stripped naked and subjected to electric shocks every second day. Such torture continued for six months. In addition, she was sexually violated with an electric baton. Not until February 1991, when a prison doctor warned she was near death, did the torture sessions stop. Sonam Drolkar's arrest came on July 29, 1990 after another prisoner under interrogation was forced to name her (see Gelek Yonten, No.98 Drapchi section List No.I).

At the time of her arrest, Sonam Drolkar was not living in a nunnery, but looking after her elderly parents and her child. Twenty members of the Public Security Bureau participated in her arrest and in the search of her home.

119. LOBSANG GYATSO (BLO-BZANG RGYA-MTSHO), ABOUT 30; BORN IN ZORGE (MDZO-DGE), AMDO; A MONK FROM CESAR¹⁴³ (RGA-SER) MONASTERY IN THE VILLAGE OR TOWNSHIP OF SHAO (BYA'O); ARRESTED IN 1987; LISTENED TO A CASSETTE WITH FIVE OTHERS; SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS IN PRISON; STILL JAILED IN MID-1991; IN MINKYE.

Lobsang Gyatso, sometimes spelled Lobsang Gyamtsö, originally from Gangyo (Gang-ya), northeast of Labrang (Bla-brang) in Xiahe County, Gansu Province, is still confined to his monastery four years after he listened to a 1987 tape recording of the Dalai Lama officiating at an important religious ceremony, the Kalachakra Initiation. He was released in September 1991 and is required to report to local police authorities every seven days. Lobsang Gyatso cannot leave the area without permission and even if granted, the maximum period away is seven days. There is no limit to the length of time these restrictions will remain in force. Cesar Monastery, also known as Zorge, and affiliated to Labrang Monastery in Xiahe, is near Zorge Nyingma (Rnying-ma) in Maqu County, southern Gansu.

¹⁴³Or Caser.

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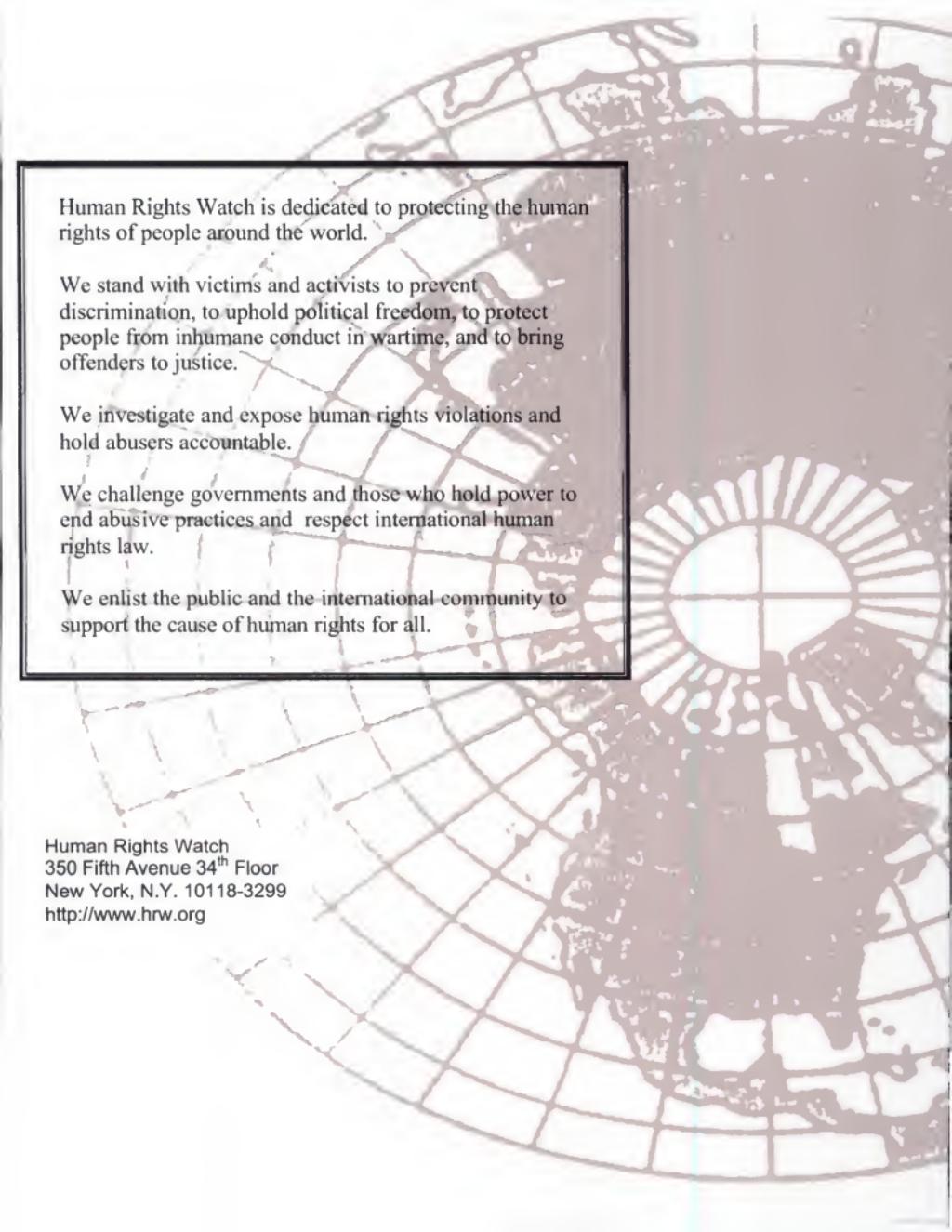
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POLITICAL PRISONERS IN TIBET

New lists of prisoners supplied by former inmates and smuggled out of the Tibet Autonomous Region nearly double the number of known political prisoners in Tibet. In this report Asia Watch and the Tibet Information Network present the cases of some 240 named prisoners known to be currently in detention with all extant biographical material available. An additional 120 cases of recently released prisoners are documented. *Political Prisoners in Tibet* not only makes clear that the majority of people arrested for non-violent political activity in Tibet since 1987 are young monks and nuns, but it also indicates the substantial number of lay Tibetans detained for such activity. The lists also provide important insights into the complexity of the prison system in Tibet and contain more information than has hitherto been available on women prisoners.

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